FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 139 *20 July 1982*

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U.S. 'FIRST-STRIKE CONCEPT' CANNOT SUCCEED

LD191704 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 19 Jul 82

["The Course of Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

American historians recall that in his time Richard Nixon advocated the theory of a "mad president" according to which the chief U.S. executive must constantly feign readiness to risk a nuclear catastrophe in order to achieve even limited military-political objectives for the United States.

There are grounds to presume that the present U.S. administration does not need to resort to this kind of feigning in its nuclear policy: The fact is that Washington's actions in preparing a nuclear war, can without the need for any stretch of imagination, be described as genuine, non-feigned madness.

The U.S. refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union and to assume a commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons shows the extreme peril for the course of peace of the toughening by Washington of its course of military confrontation with the socialist countries.

The new U.S. strategy of the so-called "direct confrontation" regards a nuclear war as possible and in some sets of circumstances even as feasible; the practical preparations for such a war are being pursued in the United States in the hope of scoring a victory. As is pointed out by Defense Minister of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov, the USA stakes on "the attainment of a capacity to delay [as received] blow to the Soviet Union at the place and at the time which Washington will find feasible, the underlying calculation being that the response strike against the United States will be less powerful than in other conditions."

The new U.S. military strategy places a special emphasis on the unpredictability of Washington's actions, on the possibility of using, in a military conflict, of a possibly broader range of planned scenarios for waging war, including the scenario involving the delivery of the first nuclear strike. The stake on creating "imponderables" for the other side regarding the possible military actions by the USA sharply destabilizes the military situation in the world and contributes to the emergence of situations when vital military decisions have to be taken in an extremely brief period of time and when the development of events will go out of the control by people.

The attitudes of the USSR and the USA to the concept of the first nuclear strike provide a clear illustration of the opposition of the stands adopted by the two countries on the cardinal questions of war and peace. Unlike the USA, the Soviet Union does not stake on a victory in a nuclear war, and rejects the very idea of using war as a means for resolving international problems, and the very realization of the impossibility of gaining the upper hand in such a conflict is yet another argument in favour of giving up the first use of nuclear weapons.

One cannot fail to conclude that given the present state of the systems of detection and the combat readiness of the nuclear means of the Soviet Union, the USA will fail to deal a crippling blow to the socialist countries. The aggressor will not escape a crushing retaliatory strike.

"Those busy inventing a 'sure recipe' for the conduct of a victorious nuclear war," says Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, "hope, speaking in images, 'to behead' the adversary by one knocking-out blow, and return a sentence against themselves."

In the conditions of the nuclear age, the one who shoots first may be the first to perish. This is what ought to be borne in mind by the proponents of the first-strike concept in Washington.

GENERAL HITS 'FABRICATIONS' ON USSR MISSILE CUTS

PM191243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Maj Gen K. Mikhaylov "International Commentary:" "About a Fabrication"]

[Text] Attempts to shift the blame onto other people have become normal not only for American propaganda, but also for official spokesmen of the United States as well as other Western countries. R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, is trying to use such a method. He is spreading rumors to the effect that the USSR is violating the unilateral moratorium which it announced concerning the nondeployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country.

Mr Burt has launched this "canard" twice. He did so the first time in April of this year at the Brussels session of the NATO special consultative group on questions of nuclear arms control. At the time, Burt advanced his fabrication as an "argument" justifying the need to deploy American nuclear missiles in West Europe. Burt's "canard" was launched with the far-reaching aim of complicating the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and justifying the U.S. militarist policy of raising the level of nuclear confrontation on the continent and achieving military superiority.

The Soviet press has given a well-reasoned answer to Burt's fabrications, but the American forgery has been taken up in the West. On 3 July, L. Ruehl, an official spokesman for the FRG Government, published an article in the newspaper DIE WELT, and then another one on 5 July. Here, seeking to give "weight" to his assertions, he even cited Soviet data supposedly corresponding to American estimates which were said to have been divulged at the Geneva talks.

It is not quite clear why Herr Ruehl considers every American forgery reliable for it is clear even to a nonspecialist that these "reliable American figures" rank among the actions especially inspired in Washington. And as for the Soviet data mentioned by L. Ruehl, it does not exist at all. It has simply been invented.

The fabrications of Ruehl and Burt, which they pass off as so-called "weighty assertions," in fact constitute deliberate and malicious misinformation. However, they will not succeed in casting aspersions on our honest policy. "The USSR is true to its word," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, points out. "It not only is not deploying medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, but is also reducing them and not deploying any additional medium-range missiles where they could reach West European countries." Fulfilling its decision, over the past 3 months the Soviet Union has already carried out a reduction of several dozen of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR.

You might ask: Why do Messrs Burt and Ruehl keep quiet about this if they possess "accurate figures?" It is evidently advantageous to some people to conceal the truth. Misinformation has always been the concomitant of American policy. Particularly appropriate use is being made of it now. Certain circles in the FRG have already appeared repeatedly in the rather unsightly role of the mouthpieces of the U.S. military-political course, which is dangerous to the cause of peace in Europe. In a number of cases, to please their senior partner, they have even endeavored to stride out ahead of him. It was precisely people in Bonn who initiated the idea of Europe's nuclear missile "arms upgrading" which so pleased Washington. It is precisely they who try to demonstrate that NATO's "dual decision" on the deployment of Pershings and Tomahawks on European soil is "the best way" to an understanding on disarmament, as it makes it possible to put pressure on the Soviet Union and conduct talks under pressure.

Having now taken up the version fabricated in the White House, Bonn is evidently counting this time, too, on Washington's special favor for misinforming the public.

The question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe is one not just of the continent's future and of the destiny of the millions of people inhabiting it, but of the fate of world peace. And must be resolved in an earnest and businesslike manner without descending to cheap forgeries and crude falsifications.

USTINOV ARTICLE ON U.S. SPACE POLICY EXPLAINED

LD191912 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Jul 82

[From the "International Review" presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] A very great response has resulted in the world press from the article "Pull Back the Threat of a Nuclear War" by USSR Defense Minister Comrade Ustinov published in PRAVDA on 12 July.

Comrades, you have all read Marshal Ustinov's article so there is no need to speak about its contents, but I would like to draw your attention to the section analyzing the new U.S. military doctrine in which the cornerstone is the achievement of total unilateral U.S. military superiority over our country. One of the proofs of this trend is, as the article says, in Washington's aspiration to transfer the arms race into space. A special directive outlining the direction of this program has been published in the United States. On 1 September, a so-called space command will begin to operate entrusted with preparing for conducting warfare in space. You now see a U.S. publicity film showing the kind of experiments being conducted in that field. And here arises a logical question: How do the Americans justify this irresponsible and criminal intention? The answer to this question is contained in the secret directive for the air force prepared fairly recently by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger which has been leaked to the U.S. press. This document, as the Washington POST reported, refers to the creation of American antisatellite systems.

The pretext for this latest militarist step is still that old wornout tale about the alleged U.S. lag behind the USSR in this field. Weinberger stated in the directive that the United States continues to make wider use of military space systems despite the uneven development of the United States and the Soviet Union in this field and despite the means at the disposal of the Soviet Union, which can deprive us, meaning the Americans, access to space and limit our, meaning American capability to operate unhindered in space. You see how everything comes out logical and simple. The Russians are ahead of us, the Russians can limit our American freedom, our capability to operate in space. Today or tomorrow, the Russians will start either seizing or knocking down our satellites, and we in America do not yet have the effective means to counteract this Russian communist expansion in space. The question arises, where did the U.S. minister get this mythical information about the Soviet Union supposedly intending to deprive the United States access to space or limit U.S. freedom in space exploration. Does Mr Weinberger not know that the Soviet Union has always come out for all possible, free, equal and peaceful, and primarily peaceful use and exploration of space. Thus a crude and cynical lie becomes a cover for a new and dangerous step in the arms race. This is how the militarization of U.S. space exploration, whose main aim is to make space an experimental testing ground for the Pentagon, is substantiated and justified.

U.S. STANCE AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION ASSESSED

Shishtin Analysis

LD162100 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- Political news analyst Gennadiy Shishkin writes:

The second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament generated many hopes but its results have caused no small amount of disappointment. The disappointment is due to the fact that after five weeks of deliberations the special session proved unable to work out concrete solutions designed to limit the arms race and to activate bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations.

The chief blame for this lies with the Reagan administration. The absence to tangible results in curbing the arms race is directly traceable to the revision of the U.S. military policy placing greater emphasis on force. At present, a nuclear war is regarded in Washington as possible and, in some situations, even as a feasable option, and preparations are under way for it with the objective of "scoring a victory."

In these conditions, it is not surprising that the comprehensive disarmament programme put forward by the non-aligned nations met with categorical objections from the United States and its NATO allies.

The American representatives did not even agree to inclusion in the draft programme of an appeal to mobilise world public opinin in the interests of disarmament. Even a simple mentioning of neutron weapons, to say nothing about the demand to give them up proved unacceptable to the American delegation.

Also, the U.S. delegation ignored the unprecedented step of the Soviet Union in assuming a unilateral commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons. The State Department, and the U.S. delegation after it, found nothing better than declaring this truly historic act a "propaganda ploy" devoid of practical significance because of the impossibility to verify compliance.

The "arguments" of official Washington do not hold water. It is crystal clear to any unprejudiced person that such serious commitments as the one on the part of the Soviet Union are not assumed lightly.

Why is it, one may ask, that the United States itself so stubbornly refuses to assume such a commitment despite the pressure of the world public and against the opinion of authoritative American specialists, like for instance, the recent statement by four former influential members of the U.S. administration favouring a U.S. refusal to resort to the first use of atomic weapons? The answer to this rhetorical question is evident. The Soviet Union's undertaking not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons is an exceptional and extraordinary step. If other nuclear powers assume as clear-cut a commitment, this would in practice be tantamount to a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

And if the United States stubbornly refuses to follow suit, this can mean only one thing. The present U.S. administration still clings to its doctrine of "the first atomic strike."

In this manner, it places its own interests in opposition to the interests of the entire international community, and tries to assure its own security without regard for the security of others and at the expense of the security of others.

The chief result of the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament does not lie in the resolutions adopted or not adopted by it, but rather in that it has become a catalyst of a new powerful upsurge of the anti-war movement around the world.

Life demonstrates that in the United Nations it is not enough to utter high-sounding words or adopt resolutions imbued with good intentions. Concrete actions are needed lest it all remain on paper.

The Soviet Union set a good example for other nuclear powers, by announcing its unilateral refusal to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons. An overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states warmly approved and supported the Soviet initiative, describing it not as a mere verbal assurance but as a concrete action serving to consolidate the foundations of international security.

Chekhonin Article

LD171750 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (TASS) -- TASS political observer Boris Chekhonin writes:

The results of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which ended a few days ago in New York, and in which delegates from 157 states took part, is continuing to attract the close attention of the peoples of the entire world.

The adoption of a whole series of important documents has been a positive result of the session. Thus, the participants in this international forum voted in favor of the full committee's report. All the draft resolutions and programs on various aspects of disarmament presented at the session were discussed in it. The report contains an appeal to all UN member-states to consider as soon as possible the proposals aimed at resolving the central question of concern to mankind -- that of averting war and, above all, nuclear war. At the same time, it is stressed that averting a thermonuclear catastrophe remains the most urgent and most important task of the present day.

A resolution on holding a third special session on disarmament was also adopted. The date of its convocation will be set by the General Assembly next year.

A second truly historic result of this session was the broad response which greeted the new Soviet initiatives both among the participants of this forum and throughout the world.

The Soviet delegation brought to New York a whole package of new proposals. Among them was a memorandum to "ward off the growing nuclear threat and curb the arms race" and a draft of the main items of the convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of stocks of chemical weapons and on destroying them.

The message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants in the session has been at the center of attention of all mankind. It contained the pledge by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This step by the Soviet Government was justly received by the peoples of the whole world as an historic stage in humanity's struggle against nuclear madness.

Well, and what did the leaders of the United States and the other Western countries bring to the session? From the very first days of the work of this important forum, the international public was convinced that the briefcase of the heads of the delegations of the leading Western states were empty. The Western delegations did not give a direct or precise reply to the Soviet proposals, nor did they contribute their own proposals to advance the cause of disarmament. Moreover, at the very moment when the Western leaders were asserting their move of peace, speaking from the UN rostrum, the Pentagon and NATO were drawing up new plans for preparing thermonuclear, space and chemical warfare.

It is therefore no coincidence that the West was in isolation at the session against the backdrop of the large-scale Soviet peace-loving initiatives. The second UN special session on disarmament has shown once again with all conviction to the peoples of the world who are the genuine friends and who are the enemies of peace. Hence, the unprecedented growth in the international prestige of the Soviet Union as a country which consistently pursues the Leninist policy of peace.

The Soviet proposals have been a mighty impulse to the further development of a genuine mass movement of peace supporters. They have armed this movement with a concrete practical program on the basis of which humanity is in a position to avert a nuclear catastrophe, to provide a resolute rebuff to all forces which are hostile to the cause of peace.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM191105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "For a Nuclear-Free Europe"]

[Text] The skies over Europe have been peaceful for more than 37 years. However, the danger of war has once again increased in the last few years. Aggressive U.S. and NATO circles wish to turn West European countries into a launch site for new American missiles. The Pentagon has drawn up sinister plans to prepare for a "limited" nuclear war. In the event of the deployment of hundreds of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in NATO countries, the approximate equilibrium of forces between the two opposing military groupings in Europe would be upset and the situation on the continent would be sharply complicated. The peoples' reason and conscience enjoin that such a development of events cannot be allowed!

The key task in the matter of averting the danger of thermonuclear conflict -- reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe and halting the buildup there of increasingly destructive types of mass destruction weapons -- is exceptionally acute today. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are making consistent and vigorous efforts to realize this vitally important task.

To do everything possible to deliver the peoples from the threat of a nuclear missile catastrophe, to curb the arms race, to strengthen the peoples' security -- this is what the Peace Program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress concentrates on. In the course of their indefatigable work on realizing this program, our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government are advancing more and more new constructive initiatives, notably on the problem of reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

"We are convinced," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "that no contradictions among states or groups of states, on differences in social system, way of life or ideology and no interests of the moment can overshadow the fundamental need common to all peoples -- that of safeguarding peace and preventing nuclear war."

The Soviet proposals are distinguished by realism, constructiveness and flexibility. The USSR is prepared to reach agreement on totally ridding Europe of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical weapons. This would be a real zero option under which the whole continent would be turned into a nuclear-free zone. If this solution does not suit the Western powers, our country is agreeable to reaching agreement on the sides' total renunciation of all medium-range nuclear facilities capable of hitting targets on the continent.

The Soviet Union is also prepared for a gradual but very substantial reduction in medium-range nuclear arms — by hundreds of units. Our country proposes to seek mutually acceptable numbers on a mutual basis.

The USSR is doing all it can to help reach a reasonable understanding at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe being held in Geneva. The Soviet leadership has decided to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of our country. Those arms already deployed there have been frozen in terms of quantity and quality. The moratorium that has been announced also provides for an end to the preparation and deployment of missiles, including the construction of launch positions for them.

In accordance with its initiative, the USSR is carrying out a reducction of a considerable number of medium-range missiles. At the same time, no more such missiles are being deployed where they could reach West European countries.

The Soviet Union's decision to adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of great significance in creating a favorable atmosphere for successful talks. The USSR's sincere and earnest approach to preventing thermonuclear war is also evidenced by its constructive stand on the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms, by its support for the idea of creating nuclear-free zones, particularly in northern Europe and the Balkans, and by its proposals on confidence-building measures.

These are the land of the Soviets' concrete, practical deeds demonstrating its good will and its desire for an honest, fair agreement. They are fully in keeping with the spirit and letter of the all-European conference's final act which determined the direction of the efforts of the 35 states which participated in the Helsinki forum toward reducing military confrontation and curbing the arms race.

What, then, is the American side's response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives? For many months U.S. diplomacy has been avoiding businesslike discussion of the question of nuclear weapons in Europe and procrastinating, preparing to deploy Pershing II's and cruise missiles in NATO countries. This procrastination is screened by the absurd demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. The "zero option" publicized by Washington boils down to a reduction in medium-range Soviet facilities alone. In that case, NATO would gain a more than twofold advantage in terms of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons and a threefold superiority in terms of nuclear warheads. What we have here is a North Atlantic bloc attempt to achieve military superiority over the socialist states. Numerous foreign experts and politicians note the extremely one-sided and unrealistic nature of the American stand.

A reasonable understanding on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as on strategic arms, can be reached only on the basis of strict observance of the fundamental principle of equality and identical security. For all the difficulties which have come to light at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on this question, the Soviet Union still proceeds from the need to make progress there and to secure a mutually acceptable understanding, and is doing everything in its power to that end.

The Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving stand on the key problem of international security is warmly approved by the Soviet people and meets with the growing support of the planet's healthy forces, above all the members of the mass antiwar, antimissile movement.

To erect a strong obstacle in the path of a nuclear arms buildup in Europe and turn the continent into a region of sound security and peaceful cooperation -- this is the command of the times and the resolute demand of all people of good will.

KOBYSH CITES DISSATISFACTION WITH U.S. SANCTIONS

PM191451 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "About Gas, Pipes and Something Else Besides"]

[Text] And so another war: between the United States on the one hand, and its West European allies and Japan on the other. This purely trade war, outwardly related to stiffening competition in world markets, in fact reflects profound and explosive processes extending far beyond the framework of economic problems.

The most serious symptom of these processes, which was accompanied by a tumultuous eruption of political lava, was the White House ban on the supply to the Soviet Union of gas turbines and other equipment produced under license in West European countries.

At the height of a financial war, when the United States is robbing its West European partners in broad daylight through its insane discount rate and when steel and other less noticeable wars are flaring up between them all, this measure was the straw that broke the camel's back. There are also some extra factors which have highly dramatized the situation. The West European countries' leaders are infuriated by the fact that the U.S. admistration has taken this step just 2 weeks after the Versailles meeting. As is well known, the West European leaders made concessions there to the United States on questions of credit policy regarding the socialist states. In response, R. Reagan promised to remove the obstacles to the deal connected with the construction of the Siberia to Western Europe gas pipeline. This gave hope for a certain normalization of economic relations among the allies. A few days later, Washington forgot all its promises, and this was perceived not just as treachery but indeed as a stab in the back.

The White House clearly did not expect the outbursts caused by the measure that was announced. The Bonn leaders did not simply brand the White House decision "irresponsible," but stated firmly that irrespective of anyone's instructions, they intended to fulfill the commitments they had assumed on the "gas for pipes" project. French President F. Mitterrand has stated that the U.S. side's actions are "insulting, unfair and dangerous." Tokyo's thoughts were expressed by Japanese Deputy International Trade and Industry Minister Fujiwara: The discriminatory U.S. measures regarding exports to the Soviet Union, he stated, "are impudent actions and an encroachment on other countries' sovereignty." Japan's authorities have never before spoken this way to Washington leaders.

For many people, the sharpness with which Britain, the U.S. authorities' closest ally, reacted to their actions was unexpected. Addressing the House of Commons, M. Thatcher condemned the senior partner's actions in these terms: "I believe that this will cause equal harm to U.S. interests, too, since very many people will say that there is no sense in concluding contracts for the supply of materials and equipment from the United States if it can simply tear up these contracts at any moment." It is reported that M. Thatcher has instructed branches of U.S. companies in Britain to simply ignore Washington's embargo. A tempest in a teapot? No. Matters have taken a serious turn.

How do you explain this unusually sharp reaction to Washington's actions by its closest allies and the obvious skepticism with which they greeted the White House statement that the desire to obstruct the "gas for pipes" deal is connected with the intention to "punish" the USSR and create economic difficulties for it?

There is every indication that Bonn, Tokyo, Paris and London understand that the U.S. authorities are not "punishing" the Soviet Union at all, but playing a perfidious game. Of course, R. Reagan and company are not adverse to creating difficulties for the Soviet economy. The U.S. allies, however, have every justification for suspecting that the measures announced by Washington are aimed not only against the USSR but also the FRG, Japan, Britain, France and other capitalist countries that, to a greater or lesser extent, are U.S. economic rivals.

The U.S. allies also realize that it is not just access to Soviet gas that the United States wants to deprive them of. It wants to twist the allies' arm by threatening to shut off access to energy sources because they are economic competitors. The United States can no longer keep up with them, particularly Japan and the FRG, in many spheres of technology, in increasing labor productivity and in a number of other economic indicators. The United States can no longer compete with them without strong-arm methods and blows below the belt. They also realize that Washington's aim is to establish control over the oil resources of the Near East, the Persian Gulf and other energy sources of vital importance to the West European countries and Japan and then dictate its political will to them to an even greater extent and involve them in its military-strategic plans, using them to achieve its ultimate aim of establishing unchallenged U.S. world supremacy.

That is the not-so-simple story that has unfolded over such simple things as gas and pipes, a story which has essentially turned into war against their own allies. Another "dirty" and potentially very dangerous war for Washington.

NOVOYE VREMYA: U.S. HAMPERS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD161513 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- The intention to raise all kinds of obstacles in the way of the normal activity of the U.N. European Economic Commission (EEC) seems to be Washington's long-term policy, the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] stresses today.

It writes that the American representatives are especially against the convocation of an international high-level conference on energy. Anything is done for the purpose: interminable demands for various information on the development of energetics, statements that there are allegedly no suitable subjects for discussion, the oft-repeated far-fetched idea about certain "dangerous dependence" of West European countries on Soviet gas deliveries, and so on and so forth. The aim of U.S. diplomats is to prevent by any means the development of all-European cooperation in the energy field.

It is said by the NEW TIMES that the U.S. attempts to prevent the EEC session, held in the spring of this year, from taking agreed-upon decisions, primarily on energy problems, were also prompted by political motives. It is only by political considerations that one can explain the Americans' refusal to attend the EEC seminar on the transfer of technology in businesslike cooperation between East and West (the seminar was to be held in Warsaw in May this year) as well as the seminar on the use of low-calory fuel to be held in Moscow in 1983.

Such activities by the USA are not limited to energetics: It is hampering in every way the commission's efforts to broaden its activities in the sphere of trade, science and technology, automation, machine-building and other fields, the weekly says.

So a situation has arisen when representatives of the USA are preventing the Europeans from discussing calmly and in a businesslike manner economic, scientific and technical problems which call for joint efforts. The European countries, members of the EEC, cannot but draw corresponding conclusions from this situation.

COMPRESSOR STATION PREPARATORY WORK BEGINS

LD192152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] Preparatory work for the construction of four compressor stations has started on the Tyumenskaya Oblast section of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The first of them, (Verkhyukaginskaya), is to be put into industrial service in the 3d quarter; the second, the Oktyabrskaya, in the 4th quarter, and the other two will be put into operation in January 1984.

ELECTRON-BEAM WELDING STRENGTHENS PIPELINE UNITS

LD191406 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Leningrad July 19 TASS -- The utilisation of the electron-beam gun increases the reliability of rotors for 25,000-kilowatt gas-pumping units to be installed on the Urengoy-USSR western border trunk gas pipeline. It has been developed by scientists of the Institute of Electric Welding in Kiev for the Leningrad firm Nevskiy Zavod.

Welding with the help of an electron beam doubles the strength of rotors and perceptibly reduces time needed for their manufacture in comparison with traditional technology. Trials have shown that Soviet-made welded rotors surpass by their exploitation characteristics similar foreign equipment produced by the firm General Electric.

The Leningrad machine-building firm has taken it upon itself to manufacture units for the gas pipeline, whose export has been embargoed by the U.S. administration. In response to these discriminatory measures an amalgamation rallying 20 scientific research institutions and production enterprises has been set up in Leningrad. It will handle questions connected with the construction of the transcontinental trunk pipeline.

FIRST PIPELINE WELDING IN MORDOVIA COMPLETED

LD191016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] The first kilometers of pipes have been welded on the Turbayevo section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline in Mordovia. The Leningrad (Gazspetsstroy) trust has started production-line welding of sections on the furthest end of this part of the gas pipeline. It is also carrying out recultivation of the land and is laying a road along the pipeline.

UKRAINIAN SPECIALISTS HELP AS PLANS CHANGE

LD191548 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Kiev July 19 TASS -- The designing institute Soyuzgazproekt in Kiev (the Soviet Ukraine) has provided the builders of the West Siberia-western-frontier-of-the-USSR gas pipeline with specifications for the construction of compressor stations. It did so ahead of schedule in response to the discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration which imposed a ban on the supply to the Soviet Union of components of equipment manufactured in West European countries to American licences.

Soyuzgazproekt took part in building the Zoyuz gas pipeline which reliably supplies Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia with valuable raw material and fuel. The institute also designed a gas pipeline in Poland. It provided similar services to Iran and is now busy filling orders for Libya. A considerable section of the Urengoy-western frontier gas pipeline was also designed by the institute's staff members.

"Our specialists have carried out survey work on construction sites and issued to workers drawings for the construction of this pipeline," Ivan Klyukach, chief engineer of the institute, said in a TASS interview. "There are three sections which are to cross the Urals, the centre of this country and the western Ukraine. The design, prepared by us, provided for the use of foreign-made equipment. Now we are correcting it because of the plans to use Soviet-made facilities. We are confident that the gas pipeline project will be supplied with all the necessary Soviet-made equipment on schedule."

After noting that the unfriendly act by the Reagan administration will affect primarily the West European firms which are now suffering great losses, the chief engineer said: "It is not only a matter of Western companies. Thousands of people will be left out of work. Our staff members who recently returned from Florence could see this with their own eyes. They visited there Nuovo Pignone company. They saw factory premises crowded with casts, finished parts and components for the equipment intended for export. They cannot sell it anywhere in Europe and the workers are left jobless."

SOVIET WORKERS RESPOND TO CONSTRUCTION CHALLENGE

LD190713 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- In response to the discriminatory measures taken by the U.S. administration Soviet engineers, technicians and workers are starting production of new equipment and increase the output of facilities, already mastered, for building the world's biggest gas pipeline between Urengoy and the western frontier of the USSR. All the builders of the pipeline are confident that the pipeline will be commissioned on schedule.

The workers of the Riga diesel plant have sent a new big batch of engines and diesel generators to enterprises which assemble equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline. These engines and diesel generators will be used to actuate compressor plants, gas pumping devices.

Ten sea-going transports loaded with large-diameter pipes have arrived at the new port in the Obskaya Guba (Siberia) from the Federal Republic of Germany. The pipes, made according to a new technology, with a plastic coating, have been taken to destination without any defects, dents and their insulation is intact. These will be laid on the northern section of the gas pipeline.

In all, 200,000 tons of cargoes for the gas pipeline project will be transported by the northern sea route during the navigation season of 1982. This is twice as much as in the past year.

A big gas-pumping plant occupying several railway cars has been shipped from a railway sidings of the Khabarovsk Energomash plant for the transcontinental gas pipeline. At a meeting held at the plant its personnel spoke of the futility of the U.S. administration's attempts to hold back the construction of this gas pipeline by economic sanctions.

The Khabarovsk machine builders have decided to increase sharply their deliveries of equipment to Urengoy. This year's orders for one of the three types of gas installations manufactured by the plant will be filled a month ahead of schedule. The plant's designers and technologists are preparing for the manufacture of gas pumping facilities which is a new line of production for Soviet industry. Already next year the plant will ship several such installations and will increase the output of other gas facilities almost by a quarter.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PIPELINE

LD161956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Interview with Arkadiy Makarovich Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, by unidentified correspondent; date not specified; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lalayants] The Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline, or as it is still called, the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline, is one of six main pipelines which are planned for construction in our country in the 11th 5-Year Plan in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The scale of construction of the pipelines is shown by the fact that the capital investment on their construction exceeds expenditure on the construction of BAM, Kamaz, and the Volga auto works taken together. The capacity of the compressor stations alone along the route of the export pipeline is equivalent to the capacity of five Dneproges.

Each such gas pipeline with a diameter of 1,420 mm, depending on the length and designed productivity, pumps more than 32-35 billion cubic meters a year. It is known that the USSR has virtually already achieved the commissioning of one such main gas pipeline a year. Is this a lot or a little? Judge for yourself. See how much engineering labor and thought goes into the creation of new machines, mechanisms and devices and how much was put into using prefabricated and light assemblies in the construction of a vast number of industrial projects necessary for the normal functioning of such a vast and very complicated construction as a main pipeline laid over thousands of kilometers and costing several billion rubles.

[Question] By industrial projects on the gas pipelines you probably mean, in the first instance, compressor stations.

[Answer] Yes, in the system of main gas pipelines an important role is played by gas pumping compressor units which, in order to maintain pressure in the pipeline and consequently to ensure the design productivity, are as a rule located every 80-120 kilometers. With the increased extraction of gas in our country there was an increase in the productivity of gas pipelines, both by increasing the pipe diameter and by increasing the pressure of the gas being transported and also by increasing the power of the gas pumping units. Now our gas pipelines as a rule, depending on their productivity and the distance they have to pump gas, are fitted with gas turbines of 6,000 to 25,000 kw.

By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the level of gas extraction in the USSR will exceed the level achieved in the United States and our country will take first place in the world for extraction. It must also be said that we have large reserves of gas and that, as true internationalists, we are sharing this fuel, primarily with the European socialist countries. It is well known what a large role has been played and is continuing to be played by the Soyuz gas pipeline which was built by the joint efforts of the CEMA countries.

It is known that we sell part of the gas on a mutually advantageous basis for foreign currency to West European capitalist countries and receive from them the goods and equipment we need, including a certain amount of pipes and gas turbines for the development of the gas industry itself.

[Question] Please tell us about the economic agreements concluded between the USSR and West European countries for the gas-pipes project.

[Answer] As I have already said, the construction of the special export gas pipeline for the delivery of gas from the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast to France, the FRG, Italy -- and now such countries as the Netherlands, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland are making approaches, and interest is being shown by Spain and Portugal -- is a mutually advantageous deal. The contracts that have been signed envisage that these gas deliveries will begin in 1984. The construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline is profitable to both sides. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, taking into account the already rising expenditure on the development of varous sectors of the fuel and power complex -- and these are connected with the fact that to extract gas we are advancing further and further north and east and this demands many millions of tons of additional pipes, a large quantity of gas pumping units, construction equipment, the construction of new settlements and towns -- in this connection, naturally we are interested in the continuation of sensible, mutually advantageous cooperation with Western countries.

We are selling a small proportion of the increasing volumes of gas that we are extracting, and in exchange we receive goods that we need, particularly all the equipment needed for the construction of the export gas pipeline, pipes and gas turbines. For our partners, implementation of the contracts means additional orders for the most varied articles produced in these countries, the creation of preservation of hundreds of thousands of additional jobs in conditions of increasing unemployment. And finally, this means thousands of millions of cubic meters of gas for our partners -- a very valuable chemical raw material and highly calorific energy source so essential to any country at the present time.

There is no need to prove what effective factors of detente international trade and economic relations are. Our economic links with foreign countries are in accord with the demands of today but are also constructed with a view to the long term. Certain joint projects, including the Siberia-West Europe pipeline, look toward the 21st century and have both an economic and a political significance, in the very best meaning of the word, because an orientation toward the long term in economic links is an orientation toward firm peaceful coexistence, good neighborliness.

[Question] Arkadiy Makarovich, it is clear to everyone that the construction of the export gas pipeline is a normal trade deal without any discrimination, which is necessary to both sides. What aims are being pursued by Reagan in his attempts to wreck this deal with all his might?

[Answer] It seems that for the U.S. President and those closest to him, this is a suitable pretext to intensify the policy of tension in the world. The point is that the deal itself by its very existence is contrary to Washington's attempts to revive the cold war, to freeze the growing trade and economic links between East and West. The U.S. Government came out against this agreement between the USSR and Western countries as soon as it became known. At first President Reagan banned the sale of U.S. equipment and when official Washington was convinced that this step had not been successful it began to seek new means. Not weakening their political pressure on their Western partners, the U.S. leaders, without consulting them, made the sanctions even harsher and banned the delivery of equipment which is manufactured under American licences. To make it clear what actions Mr Reagan had recourse to, I shall briefly explain (?the background) of the indirect participation of American firms in the supply of equipment for the export gas pipeline now under construction. As I have already said, the trunk gas pipeline is fitted with gas turbines which, for the export gas pipeline, should be supplied by firms from the FRG, France and Britain. The production of the gas turbines, according to the agreement with these firms, was to take place in cooperation with the U.S. firm, General Electric, which was to supply the rotors for the gas turbines.

And what happened? President Reagan of the United States, who had no other means of negatively influencing this major trade deal between the USSR and Western countries, adopted the decision to forbid the General Electric firm to supply gas turbine rotors to West European countries including subsidiary firms of General Electric located in West European countries who are participating in the production of gas turbines for this gas pipeline. As you can see, it is a very simple plan: If no rotors are supplied for the turbines, there will be no turbines and if there are no turbines, then the gas pipeline will not be built.

As is known, the Reagan administration's decision aroused sharp criticism from the leaders of many West European countries. For example, there is the statement by FRG Chancellor Schmidt: We resolutely intend to fulfill the contract for the delivery of Soviet gas. The FRG will not join in a trade war against the USSR. French President Mitterrand considers that the actions of the United States are insulting, unjust and dangerous. And British Prime Minister Thatcher gave instructions to branches of U.S. companies in Britain simply to ignore Washington's embargo.

It is well understood in the West that the measures announced by the Reagan administration are aimed not only against the USSR but also against the FRG, France and Britain, who are to a greater or lesser degree economic competitors for this North American country. This once again confirms that when it is advantageous for them, imperialist circles can, without batting an eye, sacrifice any of the interests of their partners in the alliance, which is just what President Reagan intends to do in this case.

[Question] Arkadiy Makarovich, in connection with the sanctions imposed by the U.S. administration, what measures are being taken to ensure the construction of this gas pipeline?

[Answer] It follows from the decisions adopted by the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, published in PRAVDA on 8 July, 1982, that we do not intend to reduce the rate of construction of the export gas pipeline and we shall fulfill the obligations we have undertaken regardless of the delivery of gas turbines from Western countries. Our industry is capable of making good any shortfall in the supply of these turbines from Western countries which might arise due to the difficulties created by Mr Reagan. This is guaranteed by the obligations undertaken by a number of the largest works of our country -- the pipe-building association of Leningrad metallurgical works, the Nevskiy Lenin works production association, the very large Sumy chemical-machine building works, and many others which are taken into account in the operational planning of the USSR State Planning Committee.

For example, in Leningrad, preparations are now being completed for the output of 25,000-kw gas pumping units which are in no way inferior to the best foreign models. We think we shall be fully able to meet our requirements for them by the end of the 5-year plan.

The position is the same with pipe-layers which the United States has refused to supply to us. Now we are making them ourselves. Last year, for example, we produced 100 powerful pipelayers with a carrying capacity of 80 tons each, and by the end of the 5-year plan we plan to produce approximately 2,000 more; and these Soviet-made machines are in no way inferior to American ones.

As is known, our enemies have frequently attempted an economic blockade of the USSR. But we are not a country that anyone can talk to from positions of strength. We have stood and still stand on positions of coexistence with capitalist countries and we are ready to cooperate in economics and trade only on the basis of mutual advantage.

GAS MINISTER INTERVIEW ON U.S. PIPELINE DECISION

PM191319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with V.A. Dinkov, USSR minister of the gas industry: "Natural Gas and International Cooperation"]

[Text] At the present time it is not just workers in the energy sphere that are showing interest in natural gas. Natural gas has become a topic for the news sections of the world's press. This is not surprising. Natural gas already accounts for 19 percent of the world's overall fuel and energy balance and, according to forecasts, the percentage will steadily increase. World gas congresses are convened periodically at which modern scientific and technical achievements are the subject of reciprocal exchange and mutual enrichment. This form of international cooperation promotes the more efficient solution of the problems of developing the world's gas industry.

A PRAVDA correspondent asked V.A. Dinkov, USSR minister of the gas industry to answer some questions for the newspaper.

[Question] The 15th World Gas Congress took place in Lausanne recently. How do you evaluate its results?

[Answer] That congress took place in the year of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the International Gas Union which brings together the national gas associations of 41 countries which account for 95 percent of the total world extraction of natural gas. The International Gas Union promotes the growth of the scientific and technical potential of gas producing and consuming countries and plays an active role in strengthening their business cooperation in sphere of the gas industry. For over 24 years now the USSR has been cooperating fruitfully within the framework of this authoritative international organization.

The international forum of scientists and specialists in Lausanne was the most representative in the entire history of organizing gas congresses. About 3,000 representatives from 47 countries participated in it. At the same time, an international specialized exhibition was staged at which technical innovations in various spheres of the gas industry were widely represented.

The congress' program was most extensive. It heard 86 reports on important practical problems of developing the world's gas industry. The Soviet Union presented a national report entitled "Achievements and Developmental Prospects of the Gas Industry" that provided a detailed analysis of the present state of, and basic trends of the accelerated development of this key sector of the country's fuel and energy complex in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The report generated great interest among the congress' participants.

If we assess the results of the congress, then we regard them as extremely useful. They must exert a positive influence on the further development of cooperation on the sphere of the world gas industry.

[Question] U.S. President R. Reagan has announced a decision that runs counter to the interests of international cooperation in this field. It is a case of attempting to impose a ban on the delivery of components for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline which are produced under U.S. licenses in West European countries. What can you say on this score?

[Answer] By the end of the current 5-year plan, the total annual level of Soviet gas extraction is planned to reach 630 billion cubic meters. At the same time the increase in extraction over the 5-year period will be almost 200 billion cubic meters. In order to implement this ambitious program it is necessary to build six very large main gas pipelines which will ensure the delivery of natural gas from the gas deposits of West Siberia to central and western regions of the country and also for export.

Yes, we do not renounce the advantages accruing from the international division of labor. To further build up the deliveries of gas for export, we have concluded a "gas for pipes" agreement with a number of West European countries whereby we purchase certain types of technical equipment and pipes for building gas pipelines in return for which the relevant countries receive Soviet gas. It is a mutually advantageous agreement. Its great significance for the solution of the fuel and raw material problems of our West European partners is also borne out by the rebuff which they are giving to the decison of the White House which is attempting to impose upon the governments of other sovereign states its own guidelines which are hostile to international cooperation. It is to be supposed [nado polagat] that these states will make the necessary efforts to defend their national interests.

As far as our country is concerned, its industrial might, of course, makes it possible to fulfill the plans outlined by the party using its own resources. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently approved the patriotic initiative of labor collectives for ensuring the prompt commissioning of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline despite the discriminatory actions of the U.S. administration. A relevant resolution was adopted. It states clearly that gas deliveries to internal consumers will be made at the levels stipulated by the 5-year plan, and for export -- in accordance with the contracts concluded, that is, as of 1984.

GAS MINISTRY AIDE PREDICTS EARLY COMPLETION

PM191003 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Jul 82 p 17

[Giulietto Chiesa report on undated interview in Moscow with Soviet First Deputy Minister of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises Yuriy Petrovich Batalin: "Moscow Minimizes Problems: Gas Pipeline? We'll Finish It Ahead of Schedule With Our Own Resources"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- Mr Minister, will you manage to complete the Siberian gas pipeline on schedule? Sitting opposite me, with his bronzed complexion and brusque executive manner, Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, first deputy minister of Minneftegazstroy (the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises), answered me quickly and straightforwardly: "Of course we will manage it! Indeed, I will tell you right away that we will actually finish ahead of schedule. Measures have already been taken to accelerate the production of what we need. We have all the necessary technological capacity and finance."

No problems, then? The first deputy minister did not want to leave any room for doubt. He is well aware that many people are looking at him and that he has already obtained a whole range of guarantees that the necessary orders will be met. "I will explain it carefully so that you can understand," he told me. "You journalists have often written about the Siberian gas pipeline. There is a small, but decisive inaccuracy. There are six gas pipelines. Of these six, only one is designed for export, and even that one only in part. In 5 years we will build another five -- and that, simply because the sixth is already complete: It is the one that extends as far as Griazovets, passes near Moscow and toward Minsk and reaches Ivatsevichi, not far from the border."

[Question] Is it all Soviet-produced?

[Answer] Yes, as far as the pumping and monitoring equipment is concerned. The pipeline, however, is international, in the strictest sense of the term: It is partly Soviet, partly Japanese, partly German and partly Italian. The 10 megawatt turbines are Soviet. More or less the same applies to the second gas pipeline, already under construction, for domestic use -- the one that extends from Urengoy to Petrovsk near Saratov. In this instance too we are ahead of the schedule laid down by the 5-year plan.

[Question] So one is finished and another is being completed. There are another four, all from Urengoy, up above the Arctic Circle.

[Answer] No, No: There is a third one at an advanced stage of construction, which has reached Novopskov and which will extend along a lengthy branch as far as the Caucasus.

[Question] What about the others?

[Answer] The longest gas pipeline -- the one designed for West European consumers -- was started 2 months ago. Work is already underway along its entire length.

[Question] Which is?

[Answer] Officially, 4,452 km, but in fact over 4,800 km, because there are the junctions with the other five pipelines, double river crossings, and so forth.

[Question] Is this the pipeline that will be finished in 1983?

[Answer] Precisely. Gas will start to flow along the pipe at the start of 1984. The remaining two pipelines from Urengoy, envisaged in the 11th 5-Year Plan, will be built in 1984-85.

[Question] But will the restrictions that Reagan wants to impose on his allies -- and your trading partners -- in Europe not cause delays? [question ends]

Batalin and his aides exchanged amused glances, which seemed not entirely sincere to the interviewer. Indeed, it is rather obvious that the U.S. decision has created a not inconsiderable number of problems for the Soviet planners, starting in Batalin's ministry. For instance, it was Soviet sources that announced that 16-25 megawatt compressors would not go into production before 1984. This date will have to be improved on, however, and this poses problems no less serious than the ones caused by the delays. In both situations a number of "troubles" are being caused, which are creating unbalancing effects that are multiplying in a chain reaction and on a large scale.

[Answer] Reagan has imparted a major thrust to the technological progress and modernization of our production apparatus. Moreover, he has enabled us to cut costs and to reduce expenditure of valuable currency. Would you like an example? It takes 150,000 working days to construct a 10-megawatt compression station. A similar, but even more powerful, station using aeroengines cuts the work time by a third....

[Question] Aeroengines?

[Answer] Certainly: We employ used jet motors -- one which, after a certain number of hours' flying, can no longer be used, for safety reasons. The rotor fins are changed, a few other modifications are made, and we have magnificent compressors for the gas pipelines. Thus the cost of all the plant for a pumping station will ultimately be lower than the cost of plant imported from the West. All this, without spending a single dollar.

[Question] Yesterday in Leningrad the West Germans signed another agreement for financing the gas pipeline. The Italian Government has not yet made up its mind, however. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] Indecision is a negative trait. It is even more so for statesmen. The most serious effect -- even more serious than the specific disadvantages that must be taken into account and that affect all the enterprises involved -- is the resulting lack of certainty and trust.

[Question] What would you say to those who oppose Italy's involvement with the argument that this would create a dependence that could spread from the energy to the political field?

[Answer] Our commercial reliability has always been total: Nobody can deny it. As far as the rest is concerned, the argument is untenable. Both the Germans and the French have already shown that they do not consider it valid. A 5-6 percent dependence for a country's total energy consumption is insignificant. Furthermore, there is advantage of the diversification of energy supply sources. Security stems from a plurality of suppliers.

[Question] Are all the planning and technological problems resolved, at least on paper?

[Answer] All -- or almost all -- of them. Reagan's move has prompted a tide of patriotism: The gas pipeline is becoming a symbol. We will manage to assemble no fewer than 120,000 workers, who will work on it with the utmost commitment. Along its entire course, approximately 130 million cubic meters of soil will have to be moved; we will cross 760 rivers, both big and small, and the big include some huge ones: the Ob, the Volga, the Kama, the Dnieper and the Danube. And there are two mountain ranges: the Urals and the Carpathians. The 1.4-meter diameter pipes would float in the air, buoyed up by a pressure of 1 ton per cubic meter, unless we anchored them to the ground in various ways, according to the conditions of the terrain. For this purpose alone approximately 1.5 million tons of reinforced concrete will be used.

IZVESTIYA: 'RESTRICTIVE' SANCTIONS ASSESSED

PM161035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA International Review": "Washington's Cowboy Raids"]

[Text] People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.... The U.S. ruling circles scorn the wisdom of this old English saying and erect artificial barriers in the way of equitable economic cooperation among states with different social systems.

I am referring to a whole series of actions of this sort. The latest manifestation of this policy is Washington's imposition of restrictive measures on deliveries of equipment to our country for the West Siberia-West Europe export gas pipeline now under construction. The equipment is being manufactured by enterprises in West Europe which are working under American licenses or which are subsidiaries of major U.S. concerns, chiefly multinationals (that is, operating in a number of countries outside the United States).

The contracts signed by these companies with our country provide employment for tens of thousands of people in the West and contribute to the business activity of many enterprises which are suffering from a slump in production. And since the U.S. administration's arbitrary actions have also affected the interests of American firms, the initiators of these steps have also struck at their own economy precisely at a time when it is in particular need of vigorous stimulation.

During the 18 months of the Reagan administration's rule the number of unemployed in the country has increased by 3 million. The fall in industrial production in the United States has now been continuing for 9 months. Other Western countries are also experiencing a depression, coming up against the U.S. ruling circles' unceremonious attempts to shift the burden of crisis phenomena onto the shoulders of countries which are economically weaker than the United States.

Before flying to West Europe, Reagan declared: "We cannot eliminate unemployment unless we tackle the problems at the roots of the worldwide crisis. And these problems are connected with trade, imports, exports -- with everything that hinders the free flow of trade."

Quite soon after the Versailles meeting the master of the White House, who adopted the decision concerning the aforementioned restrictive measures on exports of gas equipment to the USSR from West Europe, showed the whole world just who is the instigator of measures which plainly hinder the "free flow of trade."

Simultaneously with its attempts to put economic pressure on West Europe, the United States has intensified the "general escalation of trade disputes" with West Europe regarding their export of steel and textiles and import of American agricultural produce. This is referred to in the statement of the Common Market Council of Ministers session held in Luxembourg 21-22 June.

The same statement points out that the decision to ban deliveries of gas equipment for the USSR, which the U.S. administration adopted without consulting West European countries at all, "implies the extraterritorial extension of U.S. jurisdiction, which in these circumstances runs counter to the principles of international law, is unacceptable to the community and will hardly be recognized by courts in the EEC."

And so the U.S. allies reject the diktat from across the ocean. But I believe that it is not enough just to state this fact; it makes sense to investigate in greater detail what could be called the mechanics of the U.S. blackmailing approach to even its closest partners.

Note should be taken here, first of all, of the general foreign economic expansion of American capital. Its scale reflects the growth of U.S. foreign capital investments compared with other capitalist countries. By the eighties their volume had reached almost $200 billion (against $101 billion in 1973, or a doubling in 7 years). The foreign investments of all West European countries equalled $178 billion at the start of the eighties. For Japan, this indicator stood at approximately $30 billion.

But figures are still not everything. The geographic directions of the dollar onslaught are important. Most American capital is invested in West Europe, and in leading sectors from the technological viewpoint: electronics, the manufacturing industry and motor vehicle building. Slick transatlantic operators are ruthlessly crushing competitors by buying up foreign enterprises or taking over financial and other bridgeheads there. On 3 May 1981, London's THE SUNDAY TIMES wrote about how astounded the directors of ICL, the leading British company producing computers, were to learn the tough terms on which the American firm of Sperry Univac intended to acquire the controlling shareholding in that company, which had gotten into financial difficulties. The Americans demanded that the British, in particular, cease scientific research work and sharply cut back production inside the country.

A 1,000-page report prepared by Common Market organs on violations of the generally accepted norms of business relations in operations in West Europe by America's IBM received wide publicity early in 1981. If all the charges laid against the company had been pursued it would have had to pay a total of $2.5 billion in fines alone.

A session of the OECD Council in Paris in June 1976 adopted a special declaration on international capital investments and multinational companies. It points out that "the successes scored by multinational companies in activities outside national frameworks may lead to the illegal concentration of economic strength and give grounds for conflicts with the aims of national policy." In the same year President Ford reported that he had instructed members of his administration to take measures to ensure that these companies observe the laws and act in accordance with the policy of those countries in which they operate. As can be seen, this question had assumed considerable acuteness by that time, if even the U.S. President was forced to address it. And now the U.S. administration assumes the role of violator of the internal legislation of those countries where subsidiaries of American companies operate.

Precisely this is how West European government and business circles view -- and with good reason -- the purport of the arbitrary measures announced by Washington.

London's FINANCIAL TIMES, which reflects the views of British business, wrote recently that "Washington's attempts to impose its jurisdiction on a company registered in Europe (although connected with the United States) are regarded as an infringement of sovereignty." In March of this year, even before the aforementioned U.S. measures were imposed, the French journal ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUE wrote: "American policy poses a danger not only to world peace but also to the economies of Western countries, including France."

The link between the U.S. attempts at economic diktat and the aggressive-militarist course is obvious. Having adopted a policy of a still sharper arms buildup, the present administration in Washington nonetheless does not enjoy its desired freedom of action in the foreign policy sphere by virtue of certain objective circumstances. But the hands of certain politicians on the other side of the ocean are itching. Hence the series of notorious "sanctions," and not only against socialist states. I could point to Iran and Libya as targets of this policy. In a certain sense, even U.S. allies in West Europe have now become the target of this provocative U.S. policy. Washington would like to assume the self-styled "right" to unceremonious interference in their affairs.

Washington's cowboy raids on established economic ties -- mutually advantageous and important for world stability -- have elicited not just indignation in West Europe but also strengthened determination of a number of governments to defend their countries' vital interests against such infringements. The New York TIMES reported 9 July that Washington is now pondering how to act in the future in view of the U.S. allies' evident resistance to these arbitrary American measures....

As regards our country and its plans, there exists broad agreement abroad regarding the fact that the Soviet Union was capable in the past and is all the more capable now of successfully overcoming discriminatory U.S. measures in any sphere, including the economic sphere.

Our reply to Washington is our determination to manufacture all the necessary equipment for the West Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline! Such pledges are being adopted by labor collectives at rallies and meetings now being held at many of our country's enterprises. "The Soviet working class is capable of resolving the tasks set it by the party and the state," installation team leader V. Matyushin declared in his speech at a meeting of collectives of the Kazymgazpromstroy trust.

Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared: "We advocate the development of trade and economic relations with the West, too. This, incidentally, is a factor in the stabilization of international relations. Here, however, the policy of capitalist states must also be taken into account. They frequently try to use economic ties with us as a means of political pressure."

The tendency to organize trade and other business ties and exchange among states with different social systems, which accords with the interests of all countries regardless of their social system, is making headway on a wide scale. Our country's commodity turnover with its Western partners increased during the seventies from R4.7 billion to R31.6 billion. It is characteristic that West European countries -- primarily the FRG, Finland and France -- account for 80 percent of this commodity turnover. The commissioning of the transcontinental gas pipeline from West Siberia will undoubtedly give a good new boost to the further development of such mutually advantageous equitable ties.

"The large and steadily growing capacity of the socialist community states' market is an objective reality," USSR Foreign Trade Minister N. Patolichev wrote in the Journal VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA.

Washington has evidently decided to close its eyes to this reality, following the principle: "Even if it is worse for us...." "We are aiming for the Soviet Union but continue to hit American workers, and in the final analysis America will appear even weaker because we will be unable to persuade our allies to follow our example" -- this was the response to the administration's latest discriminatory measures by Robert Michel from Illinois, minority leader in the House of Representatives, in whose electoral district the offices of the Caterpillar Tractor Company are located.

The U.S. ruling circles' negative reaction to the contracts signed between West European countries and the Soviet Union on cooperation in the sphere of deliveries of Soviet gas totally demolishes the slander campaign of official U.S. propaganda which alleges that our country is contemplating some bellicose actions in the Persian Gulf and other regions to deprive the West of oil supplies from there and to "stifle" the West in the economic sphere. Not only does the Soviet Union have all the necessary resources for its own onward internal development, but it is also prepared to cooperate with Western countries on mutually advantageous terms in spheres of vital importance to these countries. A cry of panic is once again being raised on the other side of the ocean.

The explanation is quite simple: The present U.S. policymakers are dissatsified with this cooperation, first, because it stabilizes the situation in Europe and second, because it helps to strengthen the sovereignty and independence of West European countries.

The report "U.S. Economic Growth 1976 Through 1986," published in Washington for the U.S. administration in 1976, maintained: "This part of the world (meaning West Europe) is destined to become an American colony totally dependent on the United States in the economic and technical plane." This is the design. But what is the reality? Things are going not quite as the transatlantic oracles would like. In practice the technological gap between West Europe and the United States is not increasing but diminishing. This is how things stand in sectors such as the production of marine platforms for oil and gas extraction, metallurgical equipment, airbuses and minicomputers.

So that even this U.S. lever for "influencing" its allies is by no means as strong as Washington would like. There is hardly any need to demonstrate that West European countries have the potential to uphold their interests. This should also be said because the resolution of problems of international trade in natural gas naturally demands certain economic and political guarantees for the exporting country. This country cannot assume the burden of the corresponding expenditure without firm confidence in the stability of the contracts signed. This is the difference between trade in this sphere and exchanges of other types of energy resources. It goes without saying that this stability is also in the interests of the countries importing the natural gas.

Equitable cooperation in this field constitutes an important contribution to the cause of peace on our continent.

U.S. LOSSES FROM SANCTIONS POLICY PREDICTED

LD181330 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people have been incensed by President Reagan's decision to impose economic sanctions on the Soviet Union so as to hold up construction of the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe. It is hard to say whether Washington realized in taking this decision against the Soviet Government that it would anger the ordinary people, but it has. Soviet citizens see it as an insult. Can the President of the United States be so blinded by the idea his country is superior in science and technology that he cannot see that Soviet people also have some ability in these areas? That somehow this country will manage without General Electric [word indistinct] for the turbines used as big gas carriers? Soviet factories make far more sophisticated equipment than turbine [word indistinct].

I had occasion to talk to the French specialists who came to this country for the joint Soviet-French flight and they and the French astronaut, Jean-Loup Chretien, were outspoken in their admiration for the equipment that had ensured the flight's success. Chretien compared it with the most perfect chronometer; and all of the equipment was designed by Soviet engineers and made at Soviet factories by Soviet workers.

Washington officials seem to have trouble deciding how America stands in relation to the Soviet Union. On the one hand, they claim the Soviet Union has an edge on America militarily and for this reason American taxpayers must shell out to support new Pentagon programs. On the other hand, they claim the Soviet Union lags behind America and must depend on American technical know-how. One claim obviously contradicts the other. Though the Soviet Union has never sought military superiority over the United States, as our leaders have said time and again, it has succeeded in coming abreast in military potential. Now, the most important weapons systems today are extremely sophisticated, they require the highest level of science and engineering, so only a country with the most advanced industries, advanced science and technology could achieve parity with the United States. Then how can anyone imagine that Soviet industries will not be able to make the fairly simple equipment needed for the compressor stations of a gas carrier?

True, the Soviet Union does seek trade with other countries to carry out its economic plans, but not because it is incapable of making the machinery and instruments itself. A few weeks ago I happened to be in the New York studios of the ABC and NBC television networks and I noticed that all the equipment was Japanese-made, but I didn't conclude from this that American industries are incapable of making the equipment. Obviously, the television networks simply found it to their advantage to use Japanese equipment. If they were suddenly deprived of a chance to get such equipment, they would undoubtedly make use of American-made. I'm sure Washington officials see trade with other countries as something in the order of things, but so does the Soviet Union.

American news media have been saying that though economic sanctions may not disrupt the Soviet gas pipeline project, they could hold it up for a year or two. I must disappoint those who argue along these lines. American sanctions are not going to hold up the project for even one day. This has been stressed again and again at the meetings of workers at the Soviet factories filling orders for the project. If anyone loses from Washington's policy it will be the United States, including hundreds of thousands of American factory workers. It's hard to even compute the damage the policy of economic sanctions will do to the American economy. Not only will profitable contracts be lost for American business and go to rival companies in other countries, not only will the opportunity to reduce unemployment be lost, Washington will also lose the trust of other nations as a reliable trading partner.

Who wants to deal with a country whose word and signature cannot be trusted? The Soviet Union is not the only country questioning the dependability of American companies as trading partners. Many others are also questioning it and these are countries America needs as partners if its economy is to function normally. The moral loss from the demonstration of the unreliability of American companies is far greater than the financial losses of Caterpillar and other America companies that have had to repudiate contracts signed with the Soviet Union. And it will be the millions of ordinary Americans, not the temporary occupants of the White House, that will have to pay for this moral loss.

EEC PROTESTS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT BAN

LDL61546 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The European Community has declared an official protest to the United States in connection with its embargo imposed on the deliveries to the Soviet Union of West European industrial equipment, manufactured under U.S. licences. In the first place, this involves equipment for the building of the powerful natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The EEC countries viewed the United States' embargo as a violation of international law and rejected it.

The United States, the note says, cannot press its laws on West European countries and forbid their companies to take part in the construction of the gas pipeline. In comments on this demarche, the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES points to the unusually strong wording of the statement. Many periodcals in Western Europe, Japan and in the United States itself, underscore the growing resistance to President Reagan's cowboy attacks on world trade. Analysts remind that at the Versailles meeting between the leaders of the major capitalist countries, the President of the United States was told clearly enough that international economic links, particularly between the East and West, are not a gate which can now be flung open, now shut, at the spur of the moment.

The governments of Federal Germany, France, Italy and some other countries were also indignant at President Reagan's further toughening of the discriminatory measures, carried out already, after the Versailles meeting without notifying the United States' allies and its partners.

The President's decision, says the WALL STREET JOURNAL, was qualified by the West European countries as an attempt to undermine their sovereignty and a blow on their economic interests.

Similar reaction came from Japan, which rejected the Reagan embargo. According to the calculations of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, Japan's joining of the American discriminatory measures would cause economic damage to Japanese companies to the amount of several hundred million dollars. As for the data of the US Commerce Department published by the newspaper NEWSDAY, in the next 3 years American business companies will suffer a loss of 1.2 billion dollars as a result of losing orders connected with the gas pipeline deliveries.

It goes without saying that we must meet our obligations under this transaction, and we will do so, said West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff. Recently a consortium of West German banks signed an agreement with the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank on financing the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. By the way, this is only one of the six powerful gas pipelines under construction in the Soviet Union today. The USSR, as the minister of the gas industry, Vasiliy Dinkov, said in an interview for the national daily PRAVDA, has at its disposal enough industrial resources to complete all these projects on its own.

ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY MARKS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

U.S. Nuclear Policy

LD191154 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- IAEA cannot stay aloof of major political processes taking place in the world, the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZDHUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] stresses in an article devoted to the 25th anniversary of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The Soviet monthly points out in its July issue that "the highway to the lessening and eventual elimination of motives for acquiring nuclear weapons consists in the overall improvement of the world political climate, in suppressing seats of conflicts, in achieving practical results in curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament, in ensuring guarantees for the security of non-nuclear states and in setting up nuclear-free zones."

"Changes which have lately been taking place in the international situation, such as the deterioration of Soviet-American relations and the course pursued by the U.S. administration for whipping up the arms race and achieving military superiority over the USSR, have been adversely affecting the situation with the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons," the article points out.

An analysis of the practical steps taken by the U.S. shows that its policy encourages the nuclear ambitions of those countries which are viewed by Washington as its partners in global anti-Soviet and expansionist strategy, the monthly continues.

For instance, the United States has lifted its ban on military aid to Pakistan, although that country is carrying out work to develop nuclear weapons. Another example is Washington's large-scale support for Israel. The United States voted against the resolution passed by the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly requesting that the Security Council step up its efforts to ban all forms of cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear field. "It can be stated on the whole that certain aspects have appeared in U.S. non-proliferation policy which make it more complex to tighten the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons."

"Today, just as it was at the time IAEA was set up and the non-proliferation regime formulated, one vital condition of progress in the peaceful use of nuclear energy is constructive interaction between the leading nuclear powers, primarily the USSR and the USA, vested by present-day realities with great responsibility for putting nuclear energy at the service of mankind's interests rather than turning it into a source of its doom," the journal concludes.

Director Visits Armenia

GF181849 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received (Hans Plix,) general director of International Atomic Energy Agency, on 6 July.

F.T. Sarkisyan explained the Armenian SSR's socioeconomic development to the guest and acquainted him with the perspective of national economy and atomic energy.

A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR Atomic Energy Cooperation Agreement Committee participated in the talks.

F.G. Petrosyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Azaryan, chief of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Foreign Relations Department; A.T. Amatuny, director of Yerevan Physics Institute and (Zoan Molanter), special assistant general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, were also present at the reception.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES ARBATOV ARTICLE ON U.S. POLICY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 July publishes on page 4 an article by Academician G. Arbatov entitled "U.S. Policy in Dreamland." Comparison of the PRAVDA article with the item published on pages A 1-5 of the 19 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, entitled "TASS: Text of Arbatov Article on U.S. Policy," reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph.

Page A 1, paragraph 7, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: Hence emphasis on the buildup of military strength... (rephrasing "arms build-up.")

Same page, paragraph 8, line 5, PRAVDA substitutes "bellicose" for "'hawkish.'"

Page A 2, paragraph 3, line 2, queried word "long" has been confirmed.

Same paragraph, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...NATO is very stable. (Substituting "very" for "rather.")

Page A 3, paragraph 4, last line, PRAVDA substitutes "virtually" for "all but."

Page A 5, first paragraph in PRAVDA reads: Professor George Kennan, a veteran U.S. diplomat, recently wrote: "I find the views of the Soviet Union currently prevalent in the American Government and journalism to be extremist, subjective and far removed from anything prompted by any sober-minded examination of the surrounding reality and that these views are not merely ineffective but downright dangerous as a basis of political actions."

Same page, paragraph 3, line 2, PRAVDA substitutes "'get even' with it" for "'make short shrift' of it."

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ NOTED

Swearing-In Reported

LD170430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] George Shultz, the new U.S. secretary of state, has been sworn in at the White House. He replaces Alexander Haig, who resigned because of serious differences with President Reagan over U.S. foreign policy. The new head of the U.S. foreign policy department is 61 years old. He was secretary of labor in Nixon's administration. He was later director of the Office of Management and Budget and secretary of the Treasury. From 1979 to his present appointment, Shultz was head of Bechtel, one of the largest construction corporations in the U.S.

Gromyko Sends Cable

LD161313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1211 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 July (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to George P. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. It says in the telegram:

"Esteemed Mr Shultz,

"Accept my congratulations on the occasion of your appointment as U.S. secretary of state.

"I should like to hope that your activity in this responsible position will facilitate an improvement of Soviet-American relations in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of consolidating peace."

AUGMENTED VOA BUDGET, PROGRAMMING CRITICIZED

LD170858 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 17 Jul 82

["Washington's Psychological Warfare" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- "The stake has been made on intensifying anti-Communist propaganda, on even more brazen radio provocations against the Soviet Union and other countries", Vladimir Sukhoy writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on the U.S. administration decision to broaden the scope of psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as Afghanistan and Iran. "The Voice of America notably extended the time of its weekly broadcasts which now stands at 950 hours. Earlier the budget of this radio station has been beefed up -- in the current fiscal year it grew to reach 109 million dollars, and in the next fiscal year it is to go up another 30 per cent, according to press reports".

"In parallel with the ideological and technical 'refitting' of the VOA the Reagan administration came up with a proposal to set up a radio station to conduct subversive propaganda against Cuba", the commentary says. "Even before U.S. Congress decided on the construction of its transmitters had started at full blast", [as received] the commentary says.

"In his speech in London President R. Reagan proclaimed a 'crusade' against communism", the author writes. "By way of material support for the policy of militant anti-communism a whole range of means is being activated designed for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and undermining the world of socialism. This range includes the VOA and other radio propaganda centers of the United States.

"Such provocative activities are a recurrence of the cold war and a blatant violation of the Helsinki Final Act", Vladimir Sukhoy writes in conclusion.

U.S CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD192142 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 19 TASS -- A group of congressmen headed by Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee Clement Zablocki has demanded removal of the means earmarked for producing the so-called "binary charges" from the draft U.S. budget for the 1983 fiscal year (which begins in October this year). At a press conference today, the group announced tabling an amendment to the draft budget with this end in mind.

In the next fiscal year the Reagan administration intends to appropriate for the Pentagon 54 million dollars for this objective.

In his statement at the press conference, Zablocki, who pointed to the dangers of chemical weapons, said that if the Americans asked themselves whether the production of such weapons would enhance national security of the USA, the answer to that question would be crystal-clear -- "no."

The administration would display common sense, the congressman said, if it decided in favour of a total liquidation of the stockpiles of chemical weapons.

Binary weapons, the statement released by the congressmen at the press conference stresses, poses an enormous threat to the civilian population which has no effective means of protection against them. Their use in the battlefield would spell the death of millions of innocent people since toxic agents can easily be taken by the wind to larger distances.

A member of the House of Representatives said at a press conference that if the United States did not take immediate measure to repeal appropriations for binary weapons, this would mean the commencement of a new military doctrine providing for a build-up of stockpiles of chemical weapons. Proceeding from this assumption, a resolute "no" must be said to the draft legislation when it comes up for discussion in Congress this week.

U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX EXAMINED

PM190909 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 28 signed to press 8 July 1982 carries on page 8 a 2,000-word Georgiy Kuznetsov article entitled "As the Military-Industrial Complex Dictates." Kuznetsov sees the "close ties" between the Pentagon and the U.S. military-industrial complex as the factor "determining the Reagan administration's policy." He cites instances where former Pentagon officials have taken posts in arms manufacturing concerns and where military industrialists have been appointed to the "supreme echelons of power," and stresses that this applies to the Reagan administration at a time when there is a demand for "real" arms limitation and reduction.

ATTEMPTS TO REVITALIZE PEACE CORPS ASSESSED

LD181350 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] New York, 17 Jul (TASS) -- The U.S. administration (?is attempting) to inspire new life into the notorious Peace Corps, a tool for subversive operations by American imperialism abroad.

According to the New York TIMES, Washington has decided to improve training in "the philosophy, strategy and tactics of communism." J. Nicholson, a spokesman of the corps, has stated that this will provide significant aid to "missionaries" in their activity on the territory of foreign states.

This "charitable" organization, which was created more than 20 years ago, was transformed by the ruling circles from the very beginning into a means of crude interference into the affairs of the developing countries. Scandalous exposures have shown that the screen of "charity" has concealed espionage, economic sabotage and the organization of plots against governments which displeased Washington and that the guise of "missionaries" was used by subversive agents from the CIA and other U.S. secret services.

Fewer and fewer countries in the world believe the false assertions by ruling circles that the Peace Corps is intended to "contribute to the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and the developing countries". As the Philadelphia INQUIRER noted in this connection, many developing countries have come to the conclusion that this organization does not help them at all to struggle against poverty, diseases and socioeconomic backwardness.

Only such dictatorial regimes as the Paraguayan, Chilean and others, to whom the "missionaries" provide assistance in the struggle against the national liberation movements in those states, receive the "volunteers", with open arms.

A decision was adopted last year to send the first group of "volunteers" from the corps to China, considering the scale of the military and political alliance, which is being expanded actively by Washington and Beijing. It is not difficult to guess that their task will be to organize jointly with the Chinese secret services subversive espionage operations against the socialist countries and the Asian states which are neighbours of China.

PRAVDA ON BEIJING'S 'LIP-SERVICE TO PEACE'

LD200722 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 20 Jul 82

["Beijing-Style Struggle for Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- The scope of the anti-war movement throughout the world has recently compelled not only the imperialists but also their partners, the Beijing strategists, to resort to propaganda manoeuvering, PRAVDA says today.

Today Beijing also pays lip-service to peace and disarmament. The tactical manoeuvering of the Chinese leadership, however, has essentially not changed its general strategic line for the subversion of detente and for pushing mankind into a nuclear catastrophe, a line for struggle against and discreditation of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the paper remarks.

Who, in Beijing's opinion, today sees to step up the arms race, to wreck detente and to place the world at the brink of military confrontation? The staff members of the International Problems Institute of the People's Republic of China believe that it is not the policy of imperialism and the course of the Reagan administration and, of course, not the hegemonistic ambitions of the very heirs of Mao that are to blame for all this. The root of all evils, it turns out, is the Soviet Union, the authors of articles in SHIZE ZHIZHI assert.

Under the cover of a myth of a "Soviet threat," the Chinese hegemonists for many years already have been building up their own military potential. In 1982, the military budget went up once again, nuclear arsenals have been increased and conventional arms modernized.

Beijing's "theories," PRAVDA goes on to say, were eagerly seized by Washington. A recent report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the research service of the United States Congress pointed out that shipments of arms and military hardware to the People's Republic of China -- serve as a guarantee of peace and lead to the setting up of a joint Chinese-American security system.

The strengthening of the military-strategic partnership between Chinese hegemonism and imperialism is another dangerous reality in the practice of present-day inter-state relations, the newspaper emphasises.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS OVER TAIWAN

U.S. 'Two Chinas' Policy

OW161339 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] An article published in RENMIN RIBAO again denounces the United States for pursuing a "two Chinas" policy. RENMIN RIBAO asserts that the United States will probably fall into dire straits if it pursues this policy. Station commentator Shakov has the following comments on this RENMIN RIBAO assertion:

To tell the truth, I feel awkward with this even-tempered and good-humored assertion of Beijing. It is worth our attention that a big country is wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of another country. Generally speaking, Washington does not want to refuse to give all-out support to the Taiwan puppet regime. Bush's and Baker's visits to Beijing have proved this fact. The New York TIMES thinks that Washington's special envoys have convinced the Beijing leaders and prevented them from raising trivial questions and from frequently mentioning Taiwan.

From this, we can draw an important conclusion -- the Beijing leaders are haggling over the Taiwan issue in order to obtain some small benefits.

Reports from the United States show that Taiwan has become a long-standing question. In other words, Beijing leaders have turned on a green light for U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan. However, it is not difficult for us to guess what the Taiwan puppets need these U.S. advanced offensive weapons for. They do not plan to fight with Japan or the Philippines. The target of their bombers is neither Tokyo nor Manila. The Taiwan rulers repeatedly propose the slogan of seizing the Chinese mainland. Do the Beijing leaders know this? Of course they do, but they are managing to please Washington. The Beijing leaders once said that they would downgrade Sino-U.S. relations if the United States continued to pursue the "two Chinas" policy. As time constantly goes by, the Beijing leaders have not taken any action. Washington's strategists know that this is only a superficial threat of Beijing. Therefore, the U.S. Congress openly approved the special act to supply arms to Taiwan.

U.S. Secretary of State-Designate Shultz has gone to the extreme of saying that he will suggest to the U.S. President that arms be supplied to Taiwan as soon as possible. No independent country can tolerate such an insult to its sovereignty, but Beijing has only quietly made a mild and indirect complaint. They have shown their fear -- the fear of offending Washington. A Chinese proverb says: A man of Qi worried that the sky might fall down. Beijing leaders are selling Taiwan and China's sovereignty now. What will they dump on the U.S. market tomorrow?

U.S., PRC at Odds

PM200811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder: "Bitter Pill for Beijing" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov]

[Text] The opinion has been current in Washington political circles, so REUTER reports, that Secretary of State Haig, who has resigned, took a somewhat different stand to the whole White House administration on policy regarding the Beijing-Washington-Taipei triangle. It is pointed out, in particular, that he recommended President Reagan to limit sales of modern American weapons to the Taiwan regime. The State Department declined to confirm or deny these rumors.

As is known, Beijing began addressing "stern warnings" to Washington as long ago as January, after the United States announced its intention to equip the Taiwan Army with F-5E fighters. The anger was feigned. Beijing believed that its verbal demarche would stop Washington from selling Taiwan more sophisticated types of aircraft and arms. Subsequent diplomatic contacts -- in particular, U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to Beijing in May -- "smoothed over the problem," as it were. Both sides took refuge in "mutual understanding" and "mutual restraint" in the name of wider interests.

However, contrary to Beijing's expectations, the American administration had no thought of curtailing or freezing its close military-political alliance with Taiwan, which it sees as a guarantee of the realization of its imperialist designs in that region. This was evidenced by a "slip of the tongue" from Shultz, newly appointed to the post of U.S. secretary of state. He made it perfectly clear that, unlike Haig, he will insistently recommend President Reagan to begin immediate deliveries of the most sophisticated military jet aircraft to Taiwan.

This statement caught Beijing unawares. What became of its "principled" stance on the unacceptability of the "two Chinas" scheme?

MOSCOW TV OBSERVER ON U.S.-JAPANESE 'TRADE WAR'

LD191850 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The trade war between the United States and Japan has become so bad that it has affected even the area of military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo. The U.S. administration had decided to postpone giving Japanese companies the technological data for production of some components for MK-46 torpedoes. Washington justifies this by saying that a leak of secrets to the Soviet Union from Japan is possible. However, as the Japanese newspaper ASAHI states, this is just a pretext. Washington fears first of all that Japan will use the experience gained in the production of goods for civilian use. In this connection, observers note that in some branches of industry, Japan has outdistanced the United States because scientific and technical achievements have been introduced in peaceful fields, which is not the case in the United States. Thus, in the United States, research in semiconductors was carried out first in the interests of the Pentagon; in Japan this research was aimed at improving the mass production of domestic electronic goods. As a result, U.S. companies are losing in the competition with Japanese producers of television sets, tape recorders and radio receivers.

Fearing a further weakening of its positions, the United States has carried out a series of noneconomic operations against Japanese firms. One of these is the FBI's fabricated industrial spying case against the Japanese firms Hitachi and Mitsubishi. Now Washington is demanding that Japan adopt a special military secrets law that would limit the introduction of military technology in civilian production.

TASS NOTES JAPANESE PROTEST TO U.S.

LD200914 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo 20 Jul (TASS) -- The Japanese Government resolved to forward a note to the United States protesting against the demand by the Reagan administration that Japan refrain from joint oil and gas exploitation with the Soviet Union at the Sakhalin Shelf, S. Abe, the minister of foreign trade and industry, said at a press conference. The protest notes that the imposition of United States economic "sanctions" against the USSR is a step causing bewilderment from the viewpoint of international law. The American "sanctions" will have an extremely negative effect on Japan's economy and will retard international technical cooperation.

Japan's ambassador in Washington, Y. Okawara, will present the note today to the United States administration.

ISSUE OF TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN ADDRESSED

DW192135 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy reply to an FRG listener's letter in the program "We Skip Through Your Letters"]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Michael (Richel) from Cologne writes: I occasionally switch on my radio to learn from foreign radio stations about news of the world. However, the things I have heard in the past weeks and months have been anything but comforting. I would like you to explain to me why the USSR has sent troops to Afghanistan. Such military measures shake confidence in the Soviet intention to ensure and preserve peace. Isn't it one of the principal goals of communism to achieve world hegemony? If so, at what cost? What connection is there between Afghanistan and this striving for hegemony?

[Ostrogorskiy] To tell the truth, I was quite amazed to see that the issue of Afghanistan was brought up again in this letter, because quite some time has passed since events in and surrounding Afghanistan were exploited by the Western mass media in this way, that is to say, as evidence proving the Soviet Union's striving for power, the striving of communism for world hegemony and so on and so forth.

Other events have now come to the fore which cannot be exploited this way even if the media tried and were unscrupulous enough to do so -- Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the armed conflict provoked by London in the southern Atlantic, the unrestrained political and economic pressure exerted by the United States on its European allies.

What connection is there between these events and developments in and around Afghanistan which Mr (Richel) of Cologne cites to ask us whether or not the Soviet Union does not essentially share responsibility for the precarious international situation? He believes that the experiences gathered in the recent past should induce all people with some commonsense to reconsider the entire issue, even if they did believe the version of these Afghan events that was spread in the West 2 1/2 years ago.

Will these people also be able to accept without objection the version propagated by Washington to the effect that the Soviet Union occupied this country -- Afghanistan -- with the intention of imposing communism on the Afghan people? Or won't they be forced to wonder whether a different explanation of events, which is also provided by the legitimate government in Kabul, is correct after all -- an explanation according to which the Americans, the British and their henchmen tried to bring Afghanistan under their control and that it was only due to the aid given by the Soviet Union at the express and repeated request of the Kabul government that this intention was thwarted?

Given Israel's barbarous invasion of Lebanon, launched at the behest of the United States and pursued with [word indistinct], given London's irresponsible behavior in the southern Atlantic, given America's provocation of its own allies which defies every international practice -- given all these recent telltale incidents, one would have to be extremely naive to consider the Western powers as being totally innocent.

The second question asked by our listener can also be answered easily. I refer to the one about the striving of communism for world hegemony. U.S. President Reagan in the Bonn Bundestag and earlier at the English Houses of Parliament frankly called for a crusade for the eradication of communism, demonstrating in this way the U.S. imperialist claim for world hegemony. In contrast, you will find no comparable appeal regarding the other, the capitalist system, in any of the speeches by a Soviet statesman or in any of the CPSU documents. And if you examined the matter more closely you would see why. The system that the West calls communist is supported by the people, and it is only the people, the people of every country, which in our view are to decide on whether they want to have some system or another.

PRC HAND IN PRO-MAOIST MOVEMENT IN BANGLADESH

LD172034 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Since the end of last year, there has been a notable step up in China's efforts to reactivate the pro-Maoist movement in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh press cites as an indication of this the establishment of a new extreme leftwing party in the country called [name indistinct]. Our commentary is by Rashid Rakhimov.

It's now been established that the new party of Chairman Mao's followers maintains close links with Beijing. But the Chinese leaders quite naturally deny any involvement in se setting up the party. The also deny any support for the pro-Maoist movement in Bangladesh. In fact, they are trying to assure the Bangladesh leaders that China has not interfered in Bangladesh domestic affairs and are professing an eternal and unbreakable friendship with the young nation.

But the activities of Maoists in Bangladesh prove the opposite. They are aimed at destabilizing national life and at provoking antigovernment riots. According to reports in the Bangladesh press, pro-Chinese groups and parties were involved in the assassination of Mujibur Rahman and Ziaur Rahman and several other progressive leaders who worked for greater national independence and for Bangladesh continuing on the road of economic and social progress.

The present step up in China's encouragements of the pro-Maoist movement in Bangladesh is rooted in [word indistinct]. For one, it is a desire to keep the Bangladesh leaders under constant pressure. Another reason is that the Maoist groups in Bangladesh have lately experienced a deep crisis. Suffice it to say that the Bangladesh Maoist leader Mohammad Toaha polled only 36,000 votes when he stood for the presidency last year as the candidate of the so-called Patriotic Front. The newspaper [name indistinct] said that the people of Bangladesh had given a worthy reply to the Maoist rhetoric. Absolutely confused by zigzagging Chinese policies and eager to prove their worth to the masters in Beijing, said the paper, the Bangladesh masters had clawed one another.

Of course, it is too early to say that the Maoist movement in Bangladesh has been defeated. With China's encouragement and support, it continues to act. The progressive press in Bangladesh says to fight Maoism is one of the main goals for the progressive and patriotic forces. In a resolution adopted last year, the Bangladesh Communist Party called for more efforts to defend the country's sovereignty and independence and democratic gains and rights of the people.

SKACHKOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SRI LANKA

LD191522 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Colombo July 19 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation headed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties Semen Skachkov arrived here today on the invitation of the Government of Sri Lanka. The delegation will take part in the official launching ceremony of the metallurgical plant in Oruwala that was built with the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance. It will also discuss questions of Soviet-Sri Lanka economic relations.

JARUZELSKI PLENUM ADDRESS ON YOUTH, SOLIDARITY

LD162200 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw July 16 TASS -- The Polish United Workers' Party wants to see the young people as its conscientious and responsible partner in carrying out socialist social changes, said First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Wojciech Jaruzelski who delivered a report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, "On Problems of the Youth", at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, held here.

Touching upon the present-day generation of Polish youth, Wojciech Jaruzelski described the young people as the motive force of social progress, regulation and democratisation of life. The young people's critical and uncompromising approach should be used against bad management, bureaucracy and other unsound social phenomena. In all useful undertakings the youth can regard the party as a good-wishing ally, the reporter said.

He emphasized that socialism, the ideology of Leninism was the only correct direction of development of Polish society. The youth should very clearly make out by what current the Polish ship should sail. It cannot sail against the current of history. Our country will not be heading for the Western shore. In the recent period we sufficiently clearly felt the real cost of Western melodramatic declarations about imaginary sympathy for Poland.

The process of progressive transformations cannot proceed without collisions, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, but deeply erroneous are those who on the basis of brief periods of just a few years want to make conclusions on a historical scale. Socialism is the future of the world, and no attempts of its enemies will be able to change that.

The responsibility for what happened in Poland rests with those anti-socialist extremists who devastated the minds of the youth, spurred them to confrontation, and now continue conducting instigatory and subversive actions. Sooner or later their intentions will become clear to all.

Questions to which the youth did not get proper answers led to disappointment, the reporter said. "Solidarity" availed itself of the feeling of bitterness of the youth, their striving for changes. Describing the real aims of "Solidarity", Wojciech Jaruzelski said that it sought to unleash a fratricidal war in the country.

A big section in the report is devoted to the role of the party, its mutual relations with the younger generation. It is noted that the membership of the Polish United Workers' Party is now almost 2,500,000, including 596,000 (or 23 percent) young people at the age of under 30.

The party shall not step down from the path of socialist renovation, the reporter said. We shall preserve and defend all that stood the test of time, that serves socialism well. We shall eradicate what has become outdated. We are doing this not because the party is compelled to do so. No reforms will be to the satisfaction of enemies. We are not going to gain their favor with "liberalism". The firmness of our line should and will be guaranteed by the party, which is capable for constant and creative self-control, which selflessly serves the people and wisely guides it. The guarantee of the irreversible process should be and will be the reviving party -- firm in observing the principles of Marxism-Leninism and flexible in the choice of methods of work, suitable to Polish conditions.

DRUZENKO NOTES CONTINUING PROBLEMS IN POLAND

PM191153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Polish Summer"]

[Text] Warsaw -- This summer in Poland has been changeable in character. The sun shines, there is a heat wave; then it clouds over, it begins to pour, and you are deafened by a sudden storm...

The newspapers are full of news stories, and each one is like a dab of paint from which a picture of daily life is formed. The school vacation has begun and noisy trains and busloads of children have gone off to camps and tourist centers: some to the Baltic Coast, some to the mountains, others to the Mazurski Lakes. Industry has completed the first half of the year: The best indicators were obtained by the miners, who extracted about 95 million tons of coal or 16 percent more than in the same period last year. The curfew has been lifted in Warsaw. The public has received with great interest the idea put forward by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski of erecting a symbolic monument to Polish mothers. TRYBUNA LUDU has carried another discussion page under the headline "The Trade Union Movement's Future." A group of people has been sentenced in Zielona Gora for conducting illegal activities within the "underground 'Solidarity'" organized by them (the accused were sentenced to 3-6 years' imprisonment). New banknotes have been put into circulation, the largest of which -- for 5,000 zlotys -- bears Frederic Chopin's portrait. Passions are still running high over the world soccer championships in Spain....

How does one assess these facts, to what changes in life do they attest? Let us try to find an answer by proceeding from the principle applicable in this instance that "comparison reveals all." Let us turn our minds back to last summer in Poland. The picture of that terrible summer was quite different. And if you try to put it down in a few lines, you have to remember the escalation of conflict which literally tore society apart; the line of division running through collectives and even families; "sensations" such as "hunger marches" incited by counterrevolutionaries in various cities; the strike fever which derailed the already so weak economy; the orgy of leaflets launched by members of the "Workers Defense Committee" and the "Confederation for an Independent Poland," the violations of the elementary norms of social discipline and a free life by hooligans terrorizing the population and the continuous flagrant attacks on authority, primarily on the public order protection organs. It was a hard summer presaging a tragedy which, however, did not materialize.

It did not materialize because the introduction of martial law on 13 December last year forestalled counterrevolution's general offensive, inflicting a counterblow on it, and averting the national -- and not just national -- catastrophe that civil war in central Europe could have come about and creating the conditions for the effective defense of socialism in Poland. The 7 months since that breakthrough confirm how necessary that decisive and responsible step was. At the same time, they are also confirmation that the measures taken by the authorities signified merely the beginning of the overcoming of the crisis, a complex process full of problems and not without conflicts.

It would be unpardonable naivete to suppose that life in Poland has totally returned to normal, that calm reigns everywhere, that an atmosphere of intensive friendly work for the motherland's good has emerged at all enterprises, in institutes and in the culture and education sphere, and that the final normalization of the situation is just an arm's length away, as they say. It is all far more complex than that.

Yes, the children have gone on vacation to camps and tourist centers but the television service reports from the platforms of Warsaw's Central Station that it is railroad workers' children who have gone on vacation and it has turned out that fewer children are involved in organized leisure this year than last, the main reason being that train fares have increased and not all parents can afford such an expenditures. The miners are actually in the vanguard and are producing more and more coal, but the state of affairs in many other sectors of industry in very alarming. The curfew has been lifted in the capital. However, it must not be forgotten that it had already been lifted and was reintroduced after the street disorders incited by counterrevolutionaries. TRYBUNA LUDU and other newspapers regularly publish materials on the future of the trade union movement and the duscussion on this complex problem has already lasted several months. However, it is still too early to speak, even in general terms, of the birth of a concept which could herald some concrete organizational measures.

The sentences meted out at Zielona Gora to the creators of "underground 'Solidarity'" (similar trials are also being held in other parts of the country) are undoubtedly evidence that the counterrevolutionaries' actions are being thwarted. There is no doubt, however, that socialism's enemies have not laid down their arms and with Western support, primarily from its sabotage centers, are trying to launch an underground struggle against the existing system, involving in their conspiratorial activity some ideologically immature young people who are confused and give way to demagogy. The role of instructor and messenger is being assumed by Radio Free Europe and other "voices."

Addressing a recent session of the Military Council of National Salvation, Comrade W. Jaruzelski said: "We are living in difficult times full of tension and danger. Poland's future is being built not on good wishes but on the soil of harsh realities; this must be taken into account in everything we do."

One such harsh reality is the state of affairs in the economy. The introduction of martial law undoubtedly promoted the restoration of the production rhythm at enterprises. However, the disrupted economic mechanism has not proved so easy to regulate, especially since the lack of resources for purchases necessary to the national economy in convertible currency has been deepened by economic sanctions by the United States and some of its allies. Consequently, the processing industry, which is two-thirds of all Poland's industry, continues to observe a fall in the level of production (5.4 percent in the first half of the year in comparison with the same period last year). The consequences of this are felt not just by industry itself, but by the domestic market since it is this sector of the national economy which supplies it with durable goods. It is well known that last year's industrial production level was far from satisfactory. The task now is to end the process of recession which has been taking place in the Polish economy for several years.

Not so long ago I had occasion to visit four enterprises in Bialystok. The flow lines were idle at the television plant. The reason? Here they made circuits and parts for Polish color television sets whose tubes were made under U.S. license. Supplies of the necessary components from the West had been stopped. The same worries at the carpet factory -- raw material stocks were running out and supplies of FRG chemical fibers were not expected. The woolen fabric factory was in a difficult situation: it used to receive, but was no longer receiving, raw materials from Australia and New Zealand. And the machine building equipment plant was feeling the shortage of Western-made raw and semi-finished materials, although to a lesser extent, it is true. Such a situation is typical of many economic sectors whose development in the past has been unjustifiably oriented toward the West. It is hard to say how matters would have evolved had Poland not received concrete assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. An example of this is provided by the extra supplies of raw and semi-finished materials making it possible to supply idle or underutilized Polish industry capacities. Such supplies from the Soviet Union are enabling three of the four Bialystok enterprises of which I spoke earlier, for example, to restore their normal production rhythm. Some of the extra output will go to the Polish market, some to the Soviet market.

Traveling about the country and visiting various plants and factories, I have seen more than once how highly this assistance is rated. My interlocutors -- enterprise leaders, workers, engineers, and party workers -- spoke of how the strengthening of cooperation with Soviet enterprises offers them prospects for emerging from the critical situation. At the same time, it was stressed that the main matter is the standard of organization of production, the search for internal reserves and the establishment of the appropriate climate in labor collectives.

"A kind of devastation has occurred in the people's consciousness," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently. "The continual strikes during which it was not always clear what was actually at stake, the demands for wage increases unrelated to the quantity or quality of work, the total criticism of leading cadres, the splitting of trade union members into 'good' and 'bad'...all of this weakened the sense of responsibility and had an adverse effect on collectives' attitude toward labor, their enterprise, plan fulfillment and their work comrades."

There is perhaps no task more important or urgent now than to change this mood, restore trust, and mobilize people to fulfill their patriotic duty.

There are many obstacles on the road to full normalization. The well known May and June events and the active participation in them by young people, primarily students and senior schoolchildren, showed that some young people are following unfit teachers and that an unhealthy atmosphere persists in some academic institutions. The neglect of work with young people in the seventies and the mass conditioning of the younger generation in an antisocialist spirit since August 1980 are having their effect.

The increasingly clear attempts to embroil the church in antigovernment actions are also causing alarm. Is this not evidenced by the fact that the above-mentioned street disorders, like other attempts to mark any sort of jubilee and give them clearly antisocialist overtones, began at the end of church services. In this context, I shall cite a letter published in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI from an inhabitant of Ceglow expressing serious concern over whether the authorities will manage to cope with this "hydra" which "Solidarity" extremists were and still are, and which is increasingly rearing its head. "I believe," the letter writer says, "that some clergymen are greatly to blame for this. At every convenient instance in their sermons they provide comfort for those who have allegedly been struck by fate, who have been interned. (There are now 2,700 such people in Poland -- A.D. note). In one church I saw a display which had nothing to do with religion; in fact it was an agitation center. I am afraid lest martial law be lifted too quickly because the lurking villains are again throwing themselves into the attack...."

This summer in Poland has been changeable -- a time of expectation and a great many problems on whose solution not only the country's present but also its future depend.

TRYBUNA LUDU EXPOSES ANTISOCIALIST ENEMIES

LD191404 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw July 19 TASS -- Counterrevolution has not given up its sinister strategic plans calling for the overthrow of the socialist system in People's Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

The newspaper published by the PUWP Central Committee runs a commentary exposing the provocative activities of the enemies of socialism, who are trying to use any pretext for confrontation with the state authorities. The antisocialist elements operating in underground in Poland, according to the newspaper, continue their subversive activities in violation of the country's laws and make fresh threats. They cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the domestic political situation is being gradually stabilized. In fact, these people are interested in maintaining tension and an atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty in Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU points out the idea of national accord is practicable in the country only when the citizenry pool their efforts to save the socialist homeland. There can be no, nor will there be any accord with the enemies of socialism, with the anti-socialist underground, with those who had not given up threats and continue to spread anti-socialist leaflets and foment disorders in the streets of cities, the newspaper writes.

There is no room in the front of the forces of national accord for all those who approve the economic sanctions of the U.S. President against Poland and use the subversive Western radio centres as a mouthpiece for propaganda of their antisocialist views. That front unites only those Poles who do not oppose socialism and the people's state TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

POLISH, SOVIET, GDR FORCES BEGIN EXERCISES

LD191434 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin July 19 TASS -- As reported by ADN Agency, planned joint exercises of units and detachments of the ground and air forces of the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Army and the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany began today in the central areas of the GDR.

The purpose of the exercises is to enhance the raising of the combat readiness of the troops, the perfection of their interaction and deepening of comradeship-in-arms.

On the first day the men of the units and detachments taking part in the exercises demonstrated a high standard of combat training and readiness to ensure the reliable defence of the countries of the socialist community.

POLAND'S ROMANIK, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD200006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Jerzy Romanik arrived in Moscow last night [19 July]. They will take part in a central ceremony, organized on the occasion of the Polish national day, which will take place today in the Moscow House of Culture and Technology.

GDR YOUTH RALLY ATTACKS NATO MISSILE PLANS

PM200657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Youth Rally"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jul -- "War and fascism must not be repeated!" -- this was the motto of a youth rally devoted to the memory of the fighters of the antifascist resistance movement which was held on the territory of the former Nazi concentration camp at Buchenwald. Young men and women from all districts of the republic took part in it.

The emissaries of GDR youth warmly welcomed the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. They stressed that the main aim of these proposals is to save the world from nuclear war, ensure lasting peace, and develop cooperation among states with different social systems.

The rally participants noted the importance of the active demonstrations by the young people of European countries against U.S. and NATO militarist policy. They resolutely condemned the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear facilities in a number of West European states.

BRIEFS

MILITARY AWARDS FOR HUNGARY -- Budapest -- On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a large group of generals, officers and ensigns of the Hungarian People's Army received medals at the Soviet Embassy today for strengthening military cooperation. They have been honored with this award for services in strengthening military cooperation between the armed forces of the USSR and the armies of the Warsaw Treaty states. The medals were handed over by V.N. Bazovskiy, the USSR ambassador. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82 LD]

SHELKOV ATTACKS UK MILITARY SPENDING PLANS

PM161213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 5

[Vladimir Shelkov commentary: "Concerns Satisfied"]

[Text] British military concerns can be satisfied: the country's Parliament has approved the white paper on defense questions. In accordance with this document, London intends to spend the huge sum of 14,534 million pounds sterling for military purposes in fiscal 1982-83. Of course the lion's share of these funds will find its way into the safes of the military-industrial complex.

As in other Western countries, business interests in Britain connected with arms production are in sharp opposition to the aspirations of the mass of working people. In spending colossal resources for military purposes, the British ruling circles are thereby causing a deepening of the crisis in the economy which is in acute need of financial injections. Economists, including British ones, convincingly demonstrate that financing military sectors of industry creates far fewer jobs than the development of the civilian sector.

So it is not surprising that the inhabitants of the British Isles have been appearing on the streets with antiwar slogans with increasing frequency in recent months. They are protesting against the expansion of the NATO nuclear arsenals, the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on their soil and the Tory government's militarist preparations. However, despite the broad antiwar movement, the Tory cabinet, making use of its party's numerical superiority in Parliament, has still forced through approval of the astronomical sum for military spending for the next fiscal year.

The new white paper puts the emphasis on the development of various kinds of offensive weapons. This points yet again to the aggressive nature of British military doctrine, which, in particular, was demonstrated graphically in London's recent adventure in the South Atlantic. It is also evidenced by the British Government's intentions to equip its submarines with U.S. Trident 2 missiles and to add the strike aircraft carrier Illustrious to the fleet immediately on the eve of the debate in Parliament on military appropriatons. The creation of this "pride" of the British Navy cost 250 million pounds sterling.

The Tory government's reckless course toward the complete subordination of the country's resources to NATO's and the Pentagon's militarist demands is costing the British taxpayer dearly indeed.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES QUEEN ELIZABETH II

LD191128 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent Queen Elizabeth the Second of Great Britain a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes to her and the British people on the occasion of Britain's national holiday.

In a reply telegram the Queen expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARIAN ON VISIT TO USSR

Shitikov Welcome

LD191006 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, received today John O'Connell, [name as received] speaker of the House of Representatives, of the parliament of Ireland, now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. During a friendly conversation the two sides expressed the mutual desire to develop ties between the parliaments of the Soviet Union and Ireland. It was stressed that these ties will become a contribution to cooperation between the two states in the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Kuznetsov Reception

LD201002 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow 20 July (TASS) -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today received John O'Connell, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Ireland, who had come to the USSR as guest of the Parliamentary Group of the Soviet Union.

Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, took part in their talk which was marked by a friendly atmosphere.

TASS CITES CARRILLO'S MADRID FESTIVAL REMARKS

LD192148 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid 19 TASS [dateline as received] -- The General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Santiago Carrillo made a big speech at a meeting held here, devoted to the completion of the annual traditional festival of the Communist Party of Spain.

The festival of the Communist Party of Spain, he said, is a manifestation for peace, disarmament, liquidation of military blocs and all military bases in foreign territories. Mankind observes with growing disquiet the escalation of the arms race, the growth in the number of local wars and open statements about using outer space for military purposes.

The peoples must resolutely take into their own hands the cause of the struggle for peace, Santiago Carrillo said. Today, the most noble, human and the most revolutionary task is to defend peace and to divert the exorbitant sums now spent on armaments to combatting hunger and misery in the developing nations.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain emphasized that in Spain the struggle for peace is a struggle to end the country's integration in the NATO system, to liquidate the U.S. bases. He subjected to scathing criticism the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and expressed solidarity with the fighting peoples of Palestine and Lebanon.

FRG PEACE MOVEMENT LEADER WRITES IN IZVESTIYA

PM191001 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 7 July 1982 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,300-word article entitled "For the Right To Live" by Lorenz Knorr, "member of the directorate of the German Union of Peace Party" who writes from Frankfurt-am-Main. Knorr sees "confrontation" as the key to U.S. policy and views NATO plans to deploy further weapons in Europe against the backdrop of the "powerful" Western peace movement. Knorr concludes by citing the USSR's "readiness" to stabilize East-West relations, as shown by recent Soviet initiatives in the nuclear arms and disarmament spheres.

USSR ENVOY RECEIVES WEST BERLIN MAYOR

LD191718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- On Monday Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, received Richard von Weizsaecker, the governing mayor of West Berlin. During the meeting, which took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

USSR RATIFIES TREATY WITH GREECE ON LEGAL AID

LD162214 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Greece on legal aid in civil and criminal cases which was signed in Athens on May 21 last year.

U.S. DECISION ON CLUSTER BOMBS TO ISRAEL VIEWED

'Purely Symbolic'

LD200938 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] On Monday President Reagan decided to hold up indefinitely the delivery of some 4,000 cluster shells to Israel. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

The President's decision is purely symbolic and was greeted as such both by Israeli and American officials. Tel Aviv has expressed mild surprise while administration officials have said that the sales of various other weapons to Israel would continue. From the military point of view, the Israeli troops, now poised to storm west Beirut, do not need cluster shells or bombs. They are antipersonnel weapons and are especially effective in open areas and against such targets as troop concentrations. Since there were no concentrations of Palestinian units in the classical sense in Lebanon, the Israeli Air Force and artillery used cluster weapons against refugee camps and villages, killing and wounding thousands of civilians. Cluster shells are believed to be far less effective in storming cities or other strongholds.

Washington and Tel Aviv must have established some kind of mutual understanding concerning the supplies of American arms, their use against third countries, temporary suspension of their deliveries and the restoration of cordial relations. Last year, following an Israeli raid against an Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad, the administration ordered the holding up of the delivery of F-15 fighters to Israel. Later in the year, Israel received all of them and at present has several squadrons of these newest combat aircraft. As a matter of fact, they were extensively used in Lebanon not only against Syrian planes, but in bombing raids against Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese cities. And now President Reagan decided to hold up a consignment of cluster shells. Most probably, after west Beirut is razed to the ground, the United States Preisdemt will resume the deliveries of cluster shells but will order a suspension on the sales of radio sets for the Israeli Army or something of the kind.

The relations between the United States and Israel in this respect are similar to those between a criminal and his lawyer when the criminal grudgingly pleads partially guilty and the lawyer asks the jury for leniency because of his client's good behavior in court and both blame the victim for inviting an attack by being weak. Today, in tandem with the United States, Israel is deciding the fate of Lebanon and the Palestinians. Tomorrow it will be somebody else's fate. But history has shown that crimes against whole nations and peoples cannot be committed forever, even if they are committed with American assistance.

'Hypocrisy'

LD191412 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 19 Jul 82

["Pharisees From Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

There seems to be no limit to Washington's hypocrisy. As is said by the American press, the Reagan administration is still "studying" the question as to whether Israel is using the American-supplied arms in Lebanon for offensive or defensive purposes. Although the whole world condemns Tel Aviv's aggression, its criminal actions on Lebanese soil and its genocide against the Palestinian population, Washington has asked -- the Israeli aggressor for "explanation". [punctuation as received]

As is known, people throughout the world were especially shocked by the use of napalm, pellet, cluster and phosphorous bombs by Israeli troops for destroying civilians.

The New York TIMES reports, quoting diplomatic circles, that even Israel, in its reply to Washington, has "officially admitted" having used pellet bombs during its thrust into Lebanon but it believes that its actions do not contradict the Israeli-American agreements on the use of these weapons. Nevertheless, a White House spokesman stated that the U.S. Government continues "studying" the Israeli reply to the question of whether Israeli Armed Forces used pellet bombs in Lebanon.

This is sheer hypocrisy on the part of Washington. The so-called "study" of obvious facts was undertaken in the American capital as a decoy, to mislead world public opinion. It was the United States that before the beginning of aggression in Lebanon lavishly supplied Israel with such barbarous means of warfare as pellet bombs and other means of mass annihilation, which the Israeli military, in defiance of the standards of international law, widely used against defenceless civilians -- women, children and aged people. All indications are that the United States intends to further supply Israel with such weapons.

All this story with the "study" and "explanation" would look ridiculous if not for the monstrous crimes involved. And it is useless for Washington to pretend that it is not clear to it for what purposes American arms were used. Concealed behind this is the intention to evade responsibilities for the atrocities of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, atrocities which were encouraged by the USA.

U.S. ARMS SALES IN MIDEAST FINANCING AGGRESSION

LD182320 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The Israeli military clique's acts of piracy in Lebanon, under the protection of the United States, have focused the Arab public's attention on, among other things, one of the most acute contradictions of our time. The Zionist aggressors, who are extremely well armed with the most modern American weapons, are using cluster and pellet bombs and poisonous (?objects) made in the United States, while a large part of the funds the American military-industrial complex is spending to manufacture and develop these weapons of destruction comes from the same countries that consider imperialism and Zionism as enemies -- just as the latter are the enemies of the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

The point in question here is that a number of Asian countries purchase American arms, even obsolete ones, with huge sums of money. They are largely contributing in practice to the preparation and production of the most efficient weapons in the United States -- the same weapons that are ultimately used against sovereign states and peoples in Asia and against liberation movements in Asia and Africa. The weapons are also used to intimidate and threaten the same states that buy them.

The fact is that those in Asia who buy American weapons do get some of the modern arms produced by the American monopolies, but this occurs only when Washington is certain that it is dealing with regimes and governments that have totally tied themselves to the interests of the American monopolies and to the strategic objectives of the Pentagon. It is known that the United States supplies Pakistan with the most modern helicopters, aircraft, tanks, heavy guns and other weapons. However, it does not do so because it attaches importance to Pakistan's security. Pakistan's security is threatened by no one except the United States and China, which is also armed by America. The United States does not spare giving any of the most modern weapons in its arsenals to the Ziaul Haq regime because it sees the regime as an ally in fighting people's Afghanistan and as a forward base to be used for its provocations against independent India.

There is another example directly connected with the bloody massacre perpetrated by the Zionists in the Lebanese territory.

It is known that the leaders of Saudi Arabia and some other Arab reactionary regimes are not hiding their concern and anger at the fact that the United States completely backs the Israeli aggressors and puts everything that the American Armed Forces have in the hands of the Zionist cirminals -- even what these forces themselves do not have.

The question which arises is: Would Israel's American sponsors have been able, even if consideration was given to one of their common strategic interests in the Middle East, to pay the full bill for the Israeli aggression if they had not been blatantly using Arab money, particularly Saudi money? Moreover, the Zionist lobby in Washington would have been unlikely to succeed with its current ease in passing any decision to export the most modern war means to Israel if the Pentagon had not had orders offsetting the costs of these weapons, and even orders to produce more efficient arms.

We at least can recall the billions of dollars Saudi Arabia spent buying the American AWACS systems. Each aircraft equipped with this system cost over $1 billion; the inflight refuelling aircraft -- without which the AWACS system cannot operate -- cost another 500 million. In addition, the AWACS system is in no way supposed to be used in the interest of Saudi Arabia and its security, but in the interest of the Pentagon and its partner, Israel. The AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia was made conditional, first and foremost, on the Pentagon controlling any intelligence data that is obtained. However, in the end the Pentagon also controls the billions Saudi Arabia pays for these purchases, purchases which are actually of no use to it. In this respect, the events in Lebanon show the way these billions are being used.

U.S., ISRAEL GUILTY OF NAZI TECHNIQUES

200th U.S. Aggression

LD192132 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

According to the estimates made by former U.S. diplomat John Martin, in the past century the United States staged 199 undeclared military aggressions abroad. And Washington is preparing for a jubilee, 200th, operation of this kind, planning to dispatch U.S. troops to Lebanon which has become a victim of an Israeli bandit intervention. At a time when Washington is seeking ways to "supplement" the Israeli occupation with the U.S. occupation, Tel Aviv rulers and Israeli militarists continue their bloody atrocities and genocide on the territory of this sovereign Arab country...

Scores, perhaps hundreds, thousands killed, wounded, and roofless, devastated cities, burnt-down villages -- such are the results of the Israeli invasion of long-suffering Lebanese soil. The crimes of the aggressor, acting with the support, moreover, with direct complicity of the United States, lay bare the real image of modern Zionism, this reactionary ideological trend, which, openly acting as an ally of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, brings along obscurantism and violence, banditry and terror which have been elevated to the level of state policy.

Today it is appropriate to recall that the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly strongly condemned Zionism describing it in resolution 3379 of November 10, 1975 as a "form of racism and racial discriminations". At that time and later on Washington officials, speaking from the United Nations rostrum, in every way tried to prevent racist ideology and expansionist political practice of Zionism from being condemned, and to create a political cover of sorts for the ruling circles of Israel. The motives for such actions are only too obvious: U.S. imperialism regards Israel as an instrument in the struggle against the national-liberation movement of Arab peoples and as its gendarme in the Middle East.

And still both at that time and, even more so, now all of Washington's attempts to disguise or conceal from the public the ultra-reactionary essence of the chauvinistic ideology and aggressive political practice of the ruling circles of Israel suffer one failure after another.

The whole wide world can see -- the Zionist aggressor, relying on outside support, uses the same methods in Lebanon which were used by Hitlerite vandals during the Second World War. Zionism is a form of racism thatwas practiced by the Nazi.

Certain circles in the United States are arming Israel, prodding it toward aggressions against its neighbours and, preparing the 200th intervention abroad, are going to dispatch to Lebanon U.S. Marines so as to legalize the division of that country and to do away with the Palestinian resistance movement. In actual fact they directly patronise the racists and together with them bear responsibility for the atrocities committed by them.

Like German, Italian Fascists

LD170654 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 17 Jul 82

["The Culprits of the Lebanese Tragedy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- "Arabs shall never forget the atrocities committed in west Beirut these days by Israeli aggressors, engaged in a systematic and premeditated extermination of Palestinians and the civilian population of the Lebanese capital. Such a policy is called genocide, news analyst Sergey Losev writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN published by the CPSU Central Committee. He notes that Tel Aviv officially protested to France when French President Francois Mitterrand compared the destruction of Beirut with the Nazi rampage in the French settlement of Oradour in 1944 when the settlement was burnt to ashes and its population exterminated. Begin's spokesman even described this comparison as "sacrilege." "But isn't it an instance of genuine sacrilege when the peaceful capital of Lebanon is being cold-bloodedly and methodically, in full view of the whole world, reduced into a heap of rubble? In twenty four hours on July 11-12 alone Israeli invaders fired over 10,000 artillery shells at neighborhoods in west Beirut.

"At one time the Israeli Government furiously protested against the resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1975 to the effect that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination," Sergey Losev writes. "What Zionists are doing in Lebanon now is the most convincing proof that this appraisal was correct. Moreover, the atrocities of the Israeli Army on Lebanese soil can be compared only with the outrages committed by German fascists."

"The theory and practice of Zionism which accord with the interests of big Jewish bourgeoisie are racist in their very substance. Exactly in them one finds the roots of brutality and inhumanity with which Israeli soldiery, fostered on the postulates of racial superiority over Arabs, also a semitic people, like Jews themselves, is now destroying Beirut. It is also appropriate to recall who the spiritual fathers of the Herut Party were -- a party which provided the basis for the establishment of the present Likuo grouping in power in Israel. They were open admirers of Italian fascists and Mussolini in person."

"One can now say with certainty," Sergey Losev writes, "that strategic and oil interests of U.S. imperialism and aggressive expansionist ambitions of the Zionist leadership of Israel in the Middle East have in actual fact blended into one whole on the basis of eliminating completely and ultimately the problem of the Arab people of Palestine and the Palestinian revolution, exterminating the Palestinian people, subjugating Damascus to the U.S.-Israeli diktat, dealing a crushing blow at the Lebanese national patriotic forces and other anti-Zionist, anti-imperialist forces, and dividing Lebanon as a state in line with the interests of the United States and Israel."

"It is exactly by these aims that Washington and Tel Aviv were guided when they concluded an agreement on the so-called strategic cooperation, when they implemented the murderous tactics of Camp David designed to give Israeli aggressor an opportunity to continue dealing with Arab countries one by one."

"There is no doubt that the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon was planned in advance and in close contact with the United States," Sergey Losev underlines.

"Let us put it frankly. The invasion proved to be something else than a weekend outing the aggressor hoped for," Sergey Losev writes. "The invaders suffered heavy losses in manpower and materiel. According to military anaylists, Israeli losses are heavier than those suffered by it during the June 1967 war. Syrian troops, using Soviet-manufactured weapons and combat equipment, inflicted serious damage on Israeli aggressors. 120 Israeli tanks, armored personnel carriers and several batteries of anti-aircraft missiles have been knocked out. 67 Israeli planes, including modern U.S.-manufactured F-15 and F-16 fighters have been downed. According to the Palestinian news agency WAFA, Israel, despite the fact that it suffered heavy losses in this war, failed to put out the Palestine Liberation Organization out of action even militarily.

Israel has failed to undermine the political standing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is now winning even broader international recognition and support on the part of the world public opinion than before.

"However, the aggression would have been repulsed more effectively if the 150-million Arab world, with its huge oil reserves and rather high military potential, had found the strength and political will to come closer together and by joint efforts to punish the aggressor and its overseas benefactors," Sergey Losev writes. "Deplorably, thus far this hadn't happened."

"Being a direct accomplice in the Israeli aggression, the Reagan administration is now trying to pose as a mediator in Lebanon, but the Habib mission's aims are same as those of Premier Begin."

"Incessant barbaric bombardment of Beirut and the tightening Israeli blockade around the capital of Lebanon should, in keeping with Washington's plans, help Habib dictate his terms to the PLO, Syria and Lebanese authorities. The planned landing of 1,500 U.S. Marines in Lebanon has the same aims, although it is being covered up with pharisaical talk about the 'evacuation of Palestinians' and 'saving' Beirut. The Soviet Union has sternly warned the U.S. administration against carrying through these adventuristic plans. The Soviet Union effectively, and not in mere words, sides with the Arabs, and is pressing for the aggressor to withdraw from Lebanon," Sergey Losev writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA Comment

LD180832 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- "The tragic events in Lebanon are dragging on, bringing about fresh losses and destruction," PRAVDA writes today. "No blitzkrieg has been staged in the fifth Mideastern war unleashed by Tel Aviv," the newspaper points out in its review of international affairs. "The invaders armed with U.S.-made weapons have blockaded west Beirut, encircling half a million peaceful civilians and the armed forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. Tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have been killed or wounded. The aggressors reduce the thriving land to graveyards and ashes, torture and kill prisoners and peaceful civilians in concentration camps, and destroy with bombings and artillery barrages Beirut, one of the most beautiful cities of the Middle East. Even the capitalist press compares their actions to the Nazi crimes in Oradour and Lidice."

"But there is no victory after a month and a half of combat operations despite the aggressor's obvious superiority. The spirit of the courageous Palestinian and Lebanese fighters has not been broken. The Palestinian patriots have shown themselves to be a force offering effective resistance to the aggressor. Israel has many hundreds of killed and wounded, and this war is becoming increasingly bloody for it," PRAVDA states.

The attempts at imposing U.S.-Israeli "supervision" of Lebanon, PRAVDA continues, are fraught with a grave threat to the future of that sovereign and independent state. The Lebanese patriots are therefore urging the unification of all the forces to compel the aggressor to leave the country which it had invaded so barbarously. The whole of peace-loving mankind backs this demand, "Israeli aggressors out of Lebanon!"

"The Lebanese tragedy demonstrates anew for all the Arabs the basic incompatibility between their national interests and U.S. policy," the Soviet newspaper writes. "It is clear to everyone familiar with the Mideastern situation that the problem of the four million Palestinian people, denied a homeland by the Zionists, cannot be resolved militarily. This major problem can be settled, and peace in the Middle East made a reality only through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands and the ensuring of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish a national state, and also the ensuring of security for all the peoples in the region."

Concentration Camps

LD191424 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 19 Jul 82

["In the Image of Fascists" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Israeli aggressors are committing on Lebanese soil crimes similar to the atrocities perpetrated by the fascist hordes against civilians, Jews included, during the Second World War. The Zionist forces which have thrust into Lebanon do not recognize any international standards and conventions meant to safeguard civilians from military actions. As UPI reported from Beirut, Israeli artillery and planes bombed in west Beirut an orphanage with over 600 children, Lebanese and Palestinian, whose parents died at the hands of the Israeli aggressors. Although there is a Red Cross flag over the orphanage and there are no military formations in the neighborhood, Israeli planes bombed the orphanage six times. It is only sadists who have lost everything human, that can bomb an orphanage in cold blood.

There are stories about a desperate Arab woman who took her four children to the orphanage, she had no roof over her head, nor food or water and she could not save her children from inevitable death from starvation. The woman asked a member of the orphanage administration to accept her children. She could not know instead of saving her children from hunger she led them to a sure death from Israeli bombs. The Zionist killers spare no one.

Using fascist methods, exterminating civilians and turning the occupied districts into giant concentration camps, where the Arabs are treated as the inmates of Hitler's camps were, the Israeli aggressors appear before the eyes of the world public as rabid aggressors, malicious criminals who commite crimes against humanity. The leaders of the USA who supply the Israeli military machine with all means for the extermination of Arabs share with the Israeli invaders the responsibility for their atrocities on Lebanese soil.

Nazi Doctrine

LD181654 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Commentary by Genrikh Borovik]

[Text] Israel's crimes in Lebanon are continuing. Lebanon is the actual place where the criminal outburst has been perpetrated, but the fuses have extended there from many places and have been lit by many people.

Israel's aggression would not have begun so simply and brazenly if the present Israeli leaders had not so willingly been intoxicated by the chauvinist fumes that Washington has been assiduously pumping both in its own direction and in that of its satellites. It would probably not have been started so impudently had it not been for Washington's well-known signals about the possibility of a limited nuclear war and the permissibility of a demonstrative strike, the calls for a crusade and radical solutions, had it not been for Mrs Thatcher's military aggression with Washington's support to save the face of imperialism and colonialism, and had it not been for the direct, open and practically undeniable U.S. intervention against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Finally, it would have been impossible to unleash Israel's criminal war had there not been the Camp David agreement which tied the hands of the Arab peoples, in different directions and created the conditions for aggression.

Camp David was indeed a little Munich. It is not for nothing that I refer to the agreement which untied Hitler's hands before World War II. This is not only a matter of the similarity of diplomatic techniques. With Washington's help, the Israeli leadership has energetically and unashamedly been showing its kinship with fascism.

There are no bad peoples in the world and there are no criminal peoples, but there are criminal leaders and criminal doctrines. Precisely such a doctrine is the doctrine of self-exclusivity and permitting oneself to do anything, which was manipulated by Hitler and with which his present-day admirers in Tel Aviv and Washington are attempting to play.

For decades a bridge has been constructed from the fascism of the thirties and forties to present-day Zionism and many aspects of the United State's present-day policy in the world. Serving as the supports for this bridge have been McCarthyism, the American aggression against Vietnam, the crimes there by American soldiers, the killing of Martin Luther King, Hitlerite criminals taken into the service of the United States, the Hitlerite saboteurs who have been training their Israeli counterparts, and Washington's direct support for fascist forces and dictators throughout the entire world.

Events at the present time in Lebanon show that a fundamental similarity of doctrine is not enough for Israel's leaders and their Washington mentors. They also need to copy literally so that the present-day invaders of Lebanon resemble those thugs who, intoxicated by the success of 22 June 1941, marched with rolled-up sleeves and bloody hands through the land of others with confidence in the lightning blitz.

Well, Tel Aviv has now achieved a literal similarity. The scale here is of no importance. What is important is the principle. But if, indeed, the present successors to Nazism want an analogy so badly, it must be said that mankind remembers, after all, not only fascism's atrocities but also its defeat. People know that in every war or invasion a 22 June is of necessity followed by a 9 May.

Paradox of History

LD161802 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 16 Jul 82

["Following in the Footsteps of the Nazis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

For one and a half month already, the caterpillars of Israeli tanks and the boots of Israeli military are trampling on the despoiled Lebanese soil, with bombs and napalm destroying everything that moves. Mothers weep over their dead children. Rivers of human blood are flowing. Having invaded sovereign Lebanon in a bandit manner, Israel is perpetrating a criminal act of genocide there. It is reported that during the six weeks of the aggression 30,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have been murdered and wounded. Three towns and thirty settlements have been razed to the ground, fourteen Palestinian camps have been destroyed while the number of homeless refugees now exceeds 800,000. Tel Aviv is trying to draw in blood the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its freedom and independence.

The blood-curdling crimes of Israeli militarists, their racist doctrine, their methods of massive extermination of people, and, finally the objectives that Tel Aviv has set for itself cannot fail to bring to mind parallels with the plans and atrocities of Hitler fascists who strove to conquer a notorious "lebensraum" (living space) and to create a "great Germany" on the blood and ashes of the peoples.

What a bizarre and sinister paradox of history. At present bloody atrocities of genocide are being perpetrated in the long-suffering land of Lebanon by the Tel Aviv leaders who have set themselves the aim to expel and destroy the Palestinian Arabs and to create a "great Israel" on the conquered Arab lands.

Sentenced back in the past by the Government of Britain to death, Israel's number one terrorist Begin, not to be outdone by the Hitlerites who destroyed Lidice and Oradour, wantonly exterminated 250 inhabitants of the village of Dayr Yasin in 1948. At present, also on orders from Begin, who, according to the testimony of the one-time Zionist leader Ben-Gurion, is prepared to "destroy all Arabs". The Israeli aggressors are sowing death in the land of Lebanon, liquidating Palestinian settlements and refugee camps and driving Palestinians into concentration camps.

Of course, Tel Aviv would not dare to perpetrate all these barbarous crimes, if speaking in images, they were not unleashed by their master -- Washington. Acting as policemen on behalf of the USA in the Middle East, Israeli aggressors are clearing the way for broadening the U.S. military presence in that part of the world. U.S. Marines are already preparing for a landing in Lebanon.

The aggression in Lebanon is an integral part of the central U.S.-Israeli strategic line of establishing imperialist domination over the Arab countries. Washington and Tel Aviv wish to destroy the Palestine resistance movement, to turn Lebanon into a vassal state and to establish a "pax Americana" in the Middle East.

The time has long passed, however, when imperialism could, at its whim, recarve the map of the world to keep whole states under its yoke,blatantly interfering in their affairs. The Soviet Union has warned Washington against military interference in Lebanon's affairs. This warning cannot be ignored.

'Crimes' of Israeli Military

LD200708 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- The number of crimes by the Israeli military on the long-suffering soil of Lebanon grows with every passing day, Yuriy Glukhov writes in today's PRAVDA. Thousands of victims from among civilians -- Lebanese and Palestinians -- and a large number of destroyed and burnt towns and villages are already on the conscience of the high-handed aggressors who are widely supported by the USA.

The suffering of the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples give rise to wrath and anguish in the hearts of people. The world public demands, the author points out, that the Israeli invaders cease outrages in the elementary norms of international law and the barbarous destruction of innocent people. The initiative to set up an international commission for inquiry into Israel's crimes in Lebanon is getting a wide support in this connection.

An analogous opinion, the newspaper goes on, is being expressed by Soviet people, by readers of PRAVDA in their ardent emotional letters which come in to the editorial office in an endless stream.

Many criminal actions have already been performed by the Israeli military, the commentary says. Those include genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, aggression against the independent and sovereign state, the use of the most barbarous means of destruction which are banned by international conventions and which the USA has provided the aggressor with contrary to the ban, and the violation of the UN Charter and UN resolutions.

The list of Israel's crimes in Lebanon is, unfortunately, not ended. Outrages go on. But history's judgement is in the making, PRAVDA emphasizes. Under accusation are the aggressor and its accomplices -- Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO BENEFIT FROM IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD191928 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Jul 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] More facts are being learned every day about the U.S. imperialists' desire to benefit from the Iranian-Iraqi war which has been resumed for their imperialist purposes. Now Washington has been frightening the Gulf countries with so-called Iranian radicalism and had immediately offered them its assistance, especially military assistance. For example, the United States has expressed readiness to conduct joint militay exercises with the Arabian Gulf countries it calls friendly, similar to the Bright Star maneuvers conducted at the beginning of the year on Egyptian, Sudanese and Somali territory.

We would like to recall that U.S. militarists studied offensive operations in desert conditions during the Bright Star maneuvers. Despite that, however, it must not be assumed that the United States was preoccupied with defending anyone's interests -- not even those of the Arabian Gulf countries with which it claims to be friendly. No, the United States is concerned with defending its selfish interests, especially its petroleum interests. The United States is concerned with extending and bolstering its military presence in Arab territory. Thus, according to the Washington POST, the United States has been hurriedly showing its military might to the Arabs. However, its friends in the Arab world are in no hurry to ask for U.S. military assistance. They seem to understand the great dangers to the Gulf region of a U.S. military presence there.

There is another objective behind the clamor raised in Washington about the threat of so-called Iranian radicalism to conservative Arab regimes [word indistinct]. The United States has been intensifying military hysteria in the oil-rich region in order to divert the Arabs' and the entire world's attention from the Lebanese tragedy, and thus to provide the opportunity for Israel to wipe out the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese leftists [words indistinct].

Distraction From Lebanon

LD191822 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Another war, the Iran-Iraq war, which had smouldered if not gone out completely, has started raging in that troubled region. First Iraq went on the offensive, then there was a long period of trench warfare, and now Iran is on the offensive. The UN Security Council has called for a cease-fire but Iran has rejected this. This conflict has complex roots, and its expansion will not benefit the participants. But it suits Washington, because apart from anything else it draws the attention of the public and the mass media away from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

DIFFERING IRANIAN, IRAQI WAR REPORTS CITED

LD191538 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Tehran July 19 TASS -- Rierce fighting continues on the Iranian-Iraqi border. It is said in a statement of the central headquarters of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" and the joint staff of Iran's Armed Forces, circulated here, that Iranian troops are continuing mopping up operations on captured Iraqi territory. Iraqi troops launched counter-attacks yesterday but were forced to retreat with considerable losses. The statement says that the Iraqi troops lost 500 men killed or wounded and 18 tanks.

As reported by IRNA agency, this morning Iraqi aviation bombed the Iranian towns of Ilam and Khorramabad.

Baghdad July 19 TASS -- It is said in a communique of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq that Iraqi troops had routed the Iranian forces and hurled them back to the Iranian-Iraqi border. 3,479 Iranian soldiers were killed during the counter-offensive, 26 tanks were destroyed as well as 5 rocket launchers and numerous other military hardware.

The Iranian aviation, the communique says, bombed the town of Khanaqin. There are killed and wounded among the civilian population.

IRAQI EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS PROKOFYEV

JN161626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul (INA) -- 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi, Iraqi minister of higher education and scientific research, met here today with USSR Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev and discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the field of education. They also exchanged views on educational experiences in the two countries.

The USSR minister praised Iraqi achievements under the Ba'th Party leadership in the fields of education and culture.

U.S. PLANS JOINT EXERCISES IN GULF; CONSULTATIONS

LD171220 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 17 TASS -- The New York TIMES reports, quoting a State Department official, that the U.S. administration has come up with an initiative of holding large-scale exercises in the Persian Gulf with the participation of Saudi Arabia and some other Arab countries. A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said at a regular briefing that the war in the region posed [word indistinct] threat to U.S. interests there and because of that the United States was ready to dispatch its troops to the Persian Gulf to take part in joint exercises, should the countries of the region ask it to do so. The exercises are to become a sort of a demonstration of strength.

The New York TIMES points out that the planned exercises will be similar to last-year's "Bright Star" exercises held by the [word indistinct] deployment force in Egypt, Oman and Somalia.

According to the State Department spokesman, at present Washington is holding consultation with friendly countries in the region concerning the ways to ensure their security. By way of an example he cited the Air-borne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes delivered to Saudi Arabia earlier. At present these newest spyingplanes piloted by U.S. crews make provocative flights along the borders of Arab countries.

The ABC television company [word indistinct] that the main reason for the heightened level of activity of the United States in the region is Arab oil which it regards as its own. The United States is striving to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for broadening its military presence in the region.

YAR OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD161658 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- The state minister of the Yemeni Arab Republic, adviser to the president of the Yemeni Arab Republic Husayn 'Ali al-Hubayshi, stayed in Moscow from 13 to 16 July for consultations in the USSR Foreign Ministry. He had conversations with Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Semen Kozyrev, as well as with other responsible officials of the ministry.

TASS CORRESPONDENT VIEWS NAMIBIA TALKS

LD161350 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Multilateral talks on the issue of granting independence to Namibia, illegally occupied by South African racists, continue here.

Theo-Ben Gurirab, permanent observer of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), told TASS that to this very time the talks have virtually made no progress due to a stubborn reluctance of the West to meet the demands of African nations. The overall line followed at the talks by the "contact group," including the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, bears witness to the fact that it is striving to meet to the highest possible degree the claims laid by the Pretoria regime.

As is known, NATO powers in alliance with Pretoria have for 4 years now been blocking the implementation of the United Nations plan for holding free elections in Namibia under international control. This plan was approved by the U.N. Security Council back in 1973, and at that time the "contact group" promised to persuade South Africa to cooperate with the United Nations in implementing the program for Namibia's transition to independence.

However, both the West and South Africa had in mind such "independence" whereby Namibia would remain at their disposal as a rich source of minerals and a supplier of cheap manpower.

During the talks held to this date, the West resorted to the tactics of delays, and thus enabled the racists to strengthen their position and even set up a puppet administration in Namibia.

At the present time in New York, just like before, the United States and its allies are pressing for such conditions of transition to independence under which the national liberation forces would be neutralized. Therefore, the racists persist in their demand that the United Nations withdraw its recognition of SWAPO as the legitimate representatives of the Namibian people and stop supplying any aid to it.

With the West's blessing, Pretoria has put forward an arrogant demand that sovereign Angola give up the assistance rendered to it by Cuban troops in repulsing the aggression on the part of South Africa and Pretoria-supported counterrevolutionary bands. The idea of the "linkage" of the Namibian problem with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola has been prompted by the Reagan administration and appeared in Pretoria's diplomatic parlance following the visit to South Africa of William Clark, national security adviser to the U.S. President.

Since that time the "linkage" has been featured prominently on the list of South Africa's demands. Even the New York TIMES, which is quite remote from sympathising with Namibian freedom-fighters, describes this "linkage" as a cynical instance of sabotage.

In recent days the United States resorted to a fresh manoeuvre, the purpose of which is to bring additional pressure to bear on African nations and SWAPO. The U.S. Department of State officially said that, having reached agreement on the election system, the parties to the talks have successfully completed the first phase. Theo-Ben Gurirab emphasized that these allegations are not true.

In the opinion of local analysts, the purpose of this misinforming statement is as follows: in case the talks fail, to shift responsibility for that on SWAPO and African nations supporting it.

S. AFRICA COORDINATES WITH U.S. IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD192052 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister of Mauritius, Aneerood Jugnauth, has announced the establishment of a commission on the Indian Ocean.

Its founding members are Mauritius, the Seychelles and Madagascar. More on this from our commentator G. Tanov.

Broader cooperation between the three insular states is not the only goal of the new organization for cooperation between these and other countries of the Indian Ocean basin, and even their sovereignty quite often come under serious threat from imperialist circles which regard the ocean as their own inland lake. When he made his announcement, the prime minister of Mauritius stressed that the closure of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and the establishment in its basin of a peace zone free of nuclear weapons is a common cause of Afro-Asian states.

It's a known fact that despite the logic of international contacts and elementary geography, NATO strategists have declared the region of the Indian Ocean a sphere of their aggressive bloc. Indeed, the United States and other Nato powers are escalating their military presence in the region. Washington plans to keep there on a permanent basis its Rapid Deployment Force.

In moves obviously coordinated with the United States, the South African racists seek to get bases in some of the islands and also on the coast of Swaziland, which is incidentally quite close to Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. As observers note, South Africa has sharply stepped up naval activity in the Indian Ocean far away from its own shores.

The United States intends to set up key military bases in Somalia, Kenya and in the Red Sea basin. Officials in Washington also consider the use of the experience of their military-imperialist solution of the Falklands crisis with regard to other groups of islands. And, finally, Diego Garcia, is an island converted by the United States into one of its largest military bases abroad. The new government of Mauritius demands the return of Diego Garcia, annexed by Britain on the eve of Mauritius' independence. In fact, Britain sold its colony to the United States, or, to be more specific, to the Pentagon.

In its memorandum submitted to the second session of the UN assembly on disarmament, the Soviet Union has said that it supports the idea of the nonaligned countries to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and that it energetically prepares for an international conference on this issue. The Soviet Union comes out with still broader proposals which envisage reducing the scale of naval activity in general and spreading the confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans.

SOMALIA SAYS ETHIOPIAN TROOPS AID INSURGENTS

LD191846 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] Units of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia continue their successful operations against the regime of Siad Barre. Somali authorities have claimed that regular Ethiopian troops entered Somali territory and are fighting on the side of the insurgents. The Ethiopian Government in turn has again categorically denied these statements. A representative of the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has stated that the military operations taking place in Somalia are a purely domestic affair of that country and that not a single Ethiopian soldier is taking part in the operations.

ELECTIONS TO BE HELD SOON IN 'LIBERATED' SOMALIA

EA182120 Moscow in Swahili to East Africa 1730 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia is soon expected to organize elections in the areas already liberated to set up a genuine government for the Somali people. The statement concerned was made by the movement's radio. The revolutionaries supported by the citizens continue to advance along the routes linking northern and southern parts of Somalia.

U.S. MILITARY SEEN STUDYING FALKLANDS MODEL

PM151409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Sychev "International Notes": "Rehearsal on a Distant Archipelago"]

[Text] Though the hostilities between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands have ended, the Western press is still devoting a lot of attention to the conflict, or more precisely, to its consequences. It is not only London which is reviewing the war in the South Atlantic, Washington is, too.

Let us leave aside the political aspect of the question and the losses which the United States has incurred in Latin America by providing direct and unconditional help for the British ruling circles' imperial ways, though this topic greatly preoccupies U.S. observers. But the purely military aspect of the Anglo-Argentine conflict attracts them no less. It is not difficult to understand why.

It is no secret that the combat activity in the South Atlantic was regarded by Washington as a kind of rehearsal at somebody else's expense whose results are being used to adjust the details of the policy of "quick reaction" and the U.S. ability to influence the course of events in remote regions by the use of military force or, more specifically, the "Rapid Deployment Force" [RDF].

According to a joint document of the government Defense Resources Board and the Joint Chiefs of Staff which defines the country's military task in regions where "the United States may have to react by force of arms," it is planned to include in the RDF five army divisions, two Marine Corps landing groups, several air force subunits and three aircraft carrier brigades. This armada, according to Washington's plans, has to reach any "crisis region" in the shortest possible time.

The British task force sent to the South Atlantic was in essence nothing more than a model of the U.S. interventionist forces. The British squadron comprised dozens of large warships which transported several thousand servicemen almost 12,000 km from the British Isles. The similarity in the terms of the British force's militarist tasks and those of its trans-Atlantic ally is what explains the close attention with which the Pentagon followed all the changing circumstances of the conflict. "This war," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said in an interview, "shows how conflicts can flare up in completely unexpected places where there are no military bases which can be used on land and where strong naval fleets are necessary."

As is known, Washington's foreign policy concept envisages the defense of vitally important interests, which, to use the expression of the U.S. President's National Security Adviser W. Clark, "are global in nature." Washington has attached this "label" particularly to the Caribbean, the North Atlantic, southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean and the western Pacific.

Many countries in these regions are important to the United States as sources of strategic raw materials. Washington does not conceal either that these regions are also important by virtue of their proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Under cover of arguments about the "Soviet threat," the United States is pressing ahead with the fulfillment of programs to expand its military presence in the outlined "belt of U.S. interest." Congress is allocating appropriations in the millions to improving existing and constructing new military bases abroad and to creating stockpiles of weapons and ammunition there for the RDF.

During the life of the RDF created on the basis of President J. Carter's Directive 18, the United States has repeatedly staged maneuvers involving the transfer of large contingents from the American Continent to Western Europe and the Near East. During these shows of strength, methods and timetables for delivering troops and armaments have been pinpointed more accurately. And London, by mounting a major operation in the South Atlantic, provided new data for the Pentagon.

Judging by the statements of high-ranking figures, Washington is increasingly inclined toward expanding the navy's involvement in RDF operations. The importance of the U.S. Navy was pointed out by W. Perry, former under secretary of defense for research and engineering. Evaluating the British Falklands campaign, he observed: "It seems to me that it graphically demonstrated the tremendous importance of surface ships in waging combat operations in remote regions."

This view is also held by Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman, whose department will receive up to $20 billion a year over 5 years. A considerable portion of these resources is destined to be used to increase the number of surface ships alone from 450 to 600. This also includes, in addition to the existing 13, 2 more strike groups, led by Nimitz-type super aircraft carriers.

The reports of the British and Argentine fleets' losses during the military conflict in the South Atlantic have provoked great argument in the American press. Commenting on these reports, the Washington POST wrote: "The evident ease with which the British sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano and with which the Argentines replied by sinking a British destroyer is undoubtedly a convincing reminder of how vulnerable large surface ships are in an age of antiship missiles and torpedoes, which are capable of hitting their targets very accurately." Another newspaper -- the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR -- asserted that this suggests that the "existing order of priorities in U.S. military spending and planning aims, on which the entire U.S. military strategy is based, is open to question."

But do not think that this discussion is an attempt to completely revise the military plans of President R. Reagan's administration. In reality things are different. It has been a question of shifting the emphasis somewhat in appropriations for the Department of the Navy. Some senators, to use the words of E. Zumwalt, former navy chief of staff, have been urging that "missile ships, many more smaller ships could be built for the cost of a new aircraft carrier and major support ships, so as to force an enemy to attack a far greater number of targets." Thus, it was a question not of fundamental amendments to the White House military program, which focuses on a U.S. attempt to achieve changes in the existing balance of forces in its own favor, but merely of ways of achieving that aim.

In addressing itself to the experience of the South Atlantic conflict, Washington was clearly striving not to waste the opportunity to "run through" all its doctrines and theories of "reaction" in real combat conditions. The first evaluations and conclusions point to the fact that Washington is still gambling on direct interference in the affairs of sovereign states, on military blackmail and the threat of force.

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST ON LESSONS FROM CONFLICT

PY161552 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the "After the South Atlantic Conflict" feature; second in a series by Oscar Arevalo, Argentine Communist Party Political Committee member]

[Text] We Argentines recall with emotion the courageous example and true understanding of the nation's problems set by the congressmen in July 1816 who declared our independence despite the European colonial powers and any other power that may have wanted to take their place. This memory is specially significant now. It is part of the necessary critical analysis of the current status quo and recent events.

So-called experts are saying that the country must be reorganized, meaning by this that, in their opinion, generally based on reactionary and biased ideas instilled by imperialism, there is no room [words indistinct].

Many preconceived beliefs have collapsed. The first to fall was that absurd claim that Argentina has faithful friends and supporters among the countries of the Christian West, a euphemism which encompasses without mentioning names the United States and Great Britain. This claim is certainly not true. The brutal aggression against Argentina, aimed at continuing the usurpation of the islands in the South Atlantic so as to later install NATO bases there, was set up and implemented by Great Britain and the United States. These countries also imposed economic sanctions and are currently trying to exacerbate the domestic crisis in order to pave the way to power for extreme rightwing groups that are willing to capitulate and hand over the country altogether.

But this was not the only belief to collapse. The stand against democracy is also falling apart, that is, the stand against the people and the social and political forces that make up most of the nation, forces which have been systematically ignored and kept from power by means of brutal force and repression. Without people there can be no nation, as Belgrano and San Martin well knew. Without people there can be no independence and no progress. The working people are the greatest heroes during both times of peace and military conflicts. They can fight and bring about victory if they are united and respected. The people together shall never be defeated is a slogan that is shouted on the streets of Argentina every day.

The other belief which turned out to be wrong was that any economic leadership will do. It has become evident that if the economy is left in the hands of the imperialists or their agents, the country is weakened, crushed by the pincers of backwardness and dependency, depopulated and then loses its productive mechanisms. A stable democracy needs and can provide a flourishing economy that would serve the people and true national interests.

Yet another mistake that has become evident is the attitude of those who seek to continue setting Argentines against each other by offering false political, social or religious options. The basic difference is between the champions of true progress and independence and the servants of imperialism and colonization. There are civilians and military men, young people, women, workers and businessmen, athletes and many others who strenuously seek the path of joint efforts to cope with the deep-rooted crisis of the nation and to move forward to democracy. That is to say, they have decided to play a leading role in what we can call beyond doubt the most praiseworthy application to modern circumstances of the legacy of July 1816. They are trying to achieve a stable democracy capable of providing better conditions for fighting for sovereignty, peace and progress.

The Malvinas Islands were, are, and will continue to be Argentina's beyond any doubt. They will return to the country through joint efforts and a political, diplomatic and economic struggle for the implementation of the UN resolution, approved 17 years ago, ordering the decolonization of the islands and their return to Argentina. We will not allow this banner to fall. We believe in our own strength stemming from the democratic and freedom-seeking traditions of our past, from the anti-imperialist beliefs of our people, from the maturity of political, social, civic and military attitudes, from the fraternal solidarity of all brother nations of Latin America, of the powerful Nonaligned Movement and of the socialist nations who are leading humanity in the struggle against the arms race and for peace and coexistence among nations. We shall prevail.

U.S. Position

PY172122 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 15 Jul 82

[From the "After the South Atlantic Conflict" feature; third in a series by Oscar Arevalo, Argentine Communist Party Political Committee member]

[Text] Some Argentine press commentators continue selling ideas concerning what they consider the inexplicable U.S. attitude in the recent confrontation between Argentina and Great Britain over the South Atlantic islands, specifically over the Malvinas Islands.

Others feel that this attitude can only be attributed to the short-sightedness and the mistakes of one or another official who for a while was in charge of foreign policy or of the military command. In fact, it is neither inexplicable nor acceptable that this could have emerged only from someone's capricious mistaken attitude. What has been happening clearly explains the essence of imperialism, its normal behavior, its policy of aggression and of war.

Reagan's behavior has been supported by Carter and the U.S. Democrats and has been repeatedly confirmed by many other arrogant stands taken against Argentina, as certified, for example, by Reagan's recent speech urging Argentina to understand that it has been defeated and must pay for it. These are not casual mistakes. The imperialists want to show to the world that they are capable of playing the role of policemen, and the peoples who struggle for their independence and progress must abide by the consequences.

Mrs Thatcher has just said that the Malvinas battle has demonstrated that Great Britain is a great power. The British imperialist lion that hoisted the black flag of piracy on the submarine Conqueror to celebrate the sinking of the Argentine warship General Belgrano, wants to (?roar) to make us Latin American run in fear. But they will not succeed. Argentina knows better now than before that the battle for complete sovereignty, whether economic, social or political, is a battle which must be fought by a stable and modern democracy. This stable and advanced democracy will be in a position to undertake the complicated battle for the independence and recovery of the islands. It will be a complicated diplomatic, economic and political battle whose predictable outcome is the victory of Argentina's irrevocable rights.

We will certainly achieve the implementation of the UN resolution which for 17 years has ordered the decolonization of those islands and their return to Argentine sovereignty. And we will achieve much more. Those islands will be won by Argentina, for Argentina and for the fatherland.

We Argentines will never accept the installation of foreign military bases on those islands and much less on the Argentine mainland, because we now know even better that those bases will be aimed against the fatherland, against the people, against democracy, against the peoples of the Latin American Continent and against peace throughout the world.

Great Britain and the United States have achieved something, however. Their aggressive and colonialist hunger appeared clearly on the screen before the eyes of millions of people, in a live and direct transmission, as it is said in television jargon.

Well then, the terror that they wanted to instill in all Latin American workers and peoples has been turned into hatred: hatred for the colonial war, hatred for the pirates of nuclear and chemical warfare and hatred for those who benefit from the arms race. And this decisive rejection, proudly displayed in the heroic sacrifice of the soldiers and officers who fought in the Malvinas, is becoming a firmer and clearer decision.

The country must above all be united; united in democracy, in economic and social progress; united above any circumstantial desires or legitimate aspirations of a particular sector; and united to make the necessary changes, to end once and for all the destabilizing maneuvers of the reactionary pro-imperialist sectors, who have always been devoted to authoritarianism, to dictatorship and to repression.

On 20 March and 2 April 1982, Argentina dedicated a new stage of its sociopolitical development. The situation is very complicated nowadays, because the imperialists continue to attack. But we have opened a path for democratic development and we are willing to strengthen a real transition toward democracy. As a high-ranking air force officer stated a few days ago in Mar del Plata, we will not forget the country's enemies or friends. We will build a real future for the great family of the peoples who live in democracy and defend their independence, and who confront and defeat imperialism.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES ARGENTINE COUNTERPART

LD192146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, has sent Aguirre Lanari a telegram conveying his greetings and good wishes on the occasion of Lanari's appointment to the position of minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentine.

In his reply, Aguirre Lanari expresses his gratitude for the greetings and good wishes.

UNDECLARED WAR WAGED AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD162056 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 16 Jul 82

["Plot Against Nicaragua" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Alarming news is coming from Nicaragua. Heavy fighting is going on in the northern areas of the country, in the vicinity of the Caribbean sea coast, against the large units of counterrevolutionaries that have invaded the country. This time, it is well-equipped and trained armed formations prepared by special instructors from the CIA and the Pentagon.

This criminal action against the revolutionary republic is a new stage in the implementation of a broad anti-Nicaraguan plot worked out by the Washington administration. After the coming to power in the White House of its present incumbent, the United States took the course of abruptly sharpening the U.S.-Nicaraguan relations. Having failed in its attempts to force Nicaragua to submit to an American diktat in home and foreign policy, Washington embarked on hostile actions against that country, designed to undermine its stability and to depose the Sandinista government of the republic.

The anti-Nicaraguan plans of the U.S. administration include both discriminatory measures in the economic field and a broad support for the activities of the counter-revolutionary forces both inside and outside Nicaragua. As is known, last year, on orders from President Reagan, 19 million dollars were earmarked for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for subversive activities against the Nicaraguan Revolution. In fulfilling the orders from the White House, the U.S. cloak and dagger department together with the Pentagon formed, armed and trained in U.S. territory armed units from former henchmen of the Nicaraguan dictator Somaza.

A big role in carrying out the plot against Nicaragua is assigned by Washington to the region's reactionary regimes obedient to it. Honduras has been transformed into the main staging area for an imperialist aggression against the revolutionary republic. Into Honduras, the USA moved the units of counter-revolutionaries that have now invaded Nicaragua. Their immediate objective is to entrench themselves in the country's mountainous areas and then to set up a "government" there.

To provide a cover-up for this bandit aggression of its mercenaries, the United States has now embarked on a noisy propaganda campaign, falsely accusing the Sandinista government of some alleged "violation of civil rights" and other mortal sins. In this psychological warfare broad use is made both of former Somaza men and of such traitors to the Nicaraguan people as adventurist Eden Patora or representative of big bourgeoisie Alfonso Robelo. But no slanderous ploys can help hide the evident fact -- that Washington organizes an undeclared war against Nicaragua in order to restore in that country a regime like the one that existed under the bloody dictatorship of its henchman Somoza.

The armed forces and all the people of Nicaragua are prepared to give a resolute rebuff to the aggressor. All the honest people of the world are on their side.

U.S. Responsible

LD170536 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua has announced that counterrevolutionary detachments have invaded border areas of the republic from the territory of neighboring Honduras. This time, the invading forces are not just separate bands but large army units. Here's a comment from our observer Mikhail Glebov.

The Honduras Council for Peace and Friendship With Nicaragua reports that recruits of the CIA and officials of U.S. Embassy in Honduras were directly involved in preparing the invasion. Not that anyone would have doubted this in the absence of such reports. There have been too many facts confirming that the Reagan administration has for months been preparing an invasion of Nicaragua. The U.S. President approved a (?$90) million program to destabilize the Sandinista government. With U.S. aid [word indistinct] military camps were set up in Honduras to train former supporters of the dictator Anastasio Somoza and in the United States itself. According to CBS television network, recruiting agents have been offering $50,000 for acts of sabotage on Nicaraguan territory.

Not only has Washington armed and trained anti-Nicaraguan forces, but it's been (?priming) them to go into action. Month after month, the United States has been heightening tension in its relations with Nicaragua. Just a few days before the counterrevolutionary invasion, the neighboring countries of El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala formed what they call a Central American democratic community. The setting up of this military and political body was likewise backed by Washington. And the talk about the need to collaborate in repulsing communist aggression was clearly directed against Nicaragua. In the past, similar statements have preceded the overthrow of government undesirable to the United States, in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. Finally, the day before the invasion, the American President received the president of Honduras and promised him aid against what he significantly described as terrorist attacks. The coming of the invasion right after this was hardly a coincidence.

The invasion of Nicaragua by the Somoza supporters has come on the eve of the third anniversary of the Sandinista Revolution. The revolution toppled a pro-American regime, and ever since then the United States has been shrinking from no means in the hope of reestablishing the influence it lost in Nicaragua.

GRENADA'S BISHOP TO LEAD OFFICIAL DELEGATION

LD191154 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- A party and government delegation of Grenada, led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government, is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union towards the end of July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, it was reported here.

MEMBERS OF UNOFFICIAL PACIFIST GROUP ARRESTED

NC190802 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (AFP) -- Two members of a non-official pacifist organization here were arrested last Friday and sentenced to two weeks in jail for "hooliganism," friends of the two reported. Yuriy Medvedkov, 54, a geographer, and Yuriy Khronopula, 47, a physicist, were picked up as they were about to meet with Western journalists, the same sources said. The two men were identified as members of a "grouping for the establishment of confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Two other members of the same organization, Viktor Blok and Gennady Krochik, received orders to leave Moscow through this week, and 11 others were advised to stop their activities for the group, the sources added.

Other sources close to the organization it appeared the authorities were seeking to prevent the Soviet pacifists from joining a "peace march" that arrived in Leningrad from Sweden last night and is expected here Thursday. [sentence as received]

PROSECUTOR APPEALS FOR HELP AGAINST HOOLIGANISM

LD170426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Radio talk by (Yuriy Aleksandrovich Yudin), staff member of the USSR Prosecutor's Office and senior legal adviser -- recorded]

[Text] Law and order is an indispensable condition for the normal life, fruitful and productive work and cultural recreation of Soviet citizens. Its protection and strengthening is a common concern. It must be noted that as a result of the joint efforts of the public and bodies charged with the maintenance of law and order, antisocial phenomena and cases of a disrespectful attitude toward the norms of socialist society are on the decrease. Our attitude to any encroachments on public order and peace must therefore be all the more intolerant.

Unfortunately, phenomena such as hooliganism are not at the bottom of the list among [word indistinct] infringements of the law. Hooliganism is by no means a harmless phenomenon, even if at times it is classed as a minor one.

Hooligan behavior is as often as not linked with drunkenness. However, it would be incorrect to assume that the demon drink is solely responsible, that it prevents the disturbers of public order from controlling their actions and behavior. Alcohol frequently only helps to bring out more clearly dissoluteness and disrespectful attitudes toward the rights of fellow citizens.

This was the case, for instance, with the (Yakovlev) couple in Kaliningrad who in a state of drunkenness in the middle of the day boarded a tram and switched their transistor radio on to full volume. When the trolley driver justly rebuked them, they hit him and then (?going quite wild) also beat up a passenger who took the driver's side. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the couple and they got their just deserts. However, it is difficult to image that prior to their detention for hooligan outrages on the trolley, they were irreproachable people and that alcohol alone brought them in confrontation with the law.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that with regard to the delinquents themselves, hooliganism frequently represents only the first step on the road to more serious crimes. In this respect we must be particularly alarmed by the hooligan escapades of young people and teenagers. In their case in particular it is very important to find out what drives them to antisocial behavior and to prevent it.

In the struggle against such a repugnant phenomenon as hooliganism, the main role, without any doubt, is played by law and order bodies -- the militia, prosecutors and courts. However, it would be erroneous to assume that their efforts are sufficient to eliminate hooliganism.

Only with the cooperation of the public, of all citizens, can true success be achieved in this field. Passive and cowardly stances taken up in this struggle play into the hands of the hooligans and rowdies, pander to them and drive them to new depths.

It is obvious that a delinquent's guilt must be proven, and evidence, especially with regard, for instance, to hooliganism in apartment buildings, is mainly provided by witnesses' statements, by people who live nearby. However, it is precisely this evidence which is at times difficult to get. Be it out of a feeling of false solidarity or out of fear [words indistinct] or not wanting to get involved in the matter, neighbors and eyewitnesses of infringements of the law sometimes stubbornly refuse to assist investigatory bodies. It even happens that a statement is made one day, and the next day the witness, having yielded to the persuasion of the sobered-up rowdy or his relations, comes to the militia and says that he will not make any charges against anybody. Having got away with a slight scare, the hooligan soon carries on as usual terrorizing neighbors and making them again beg in his defense.

The struggle against hooliganism, just as against other crimes, is waged in the interests of society as a whole, and therefore it is everybody's duty to take part in it. Those who believe that a hooligan who raises his hand against his fellow is strong and invulnerable, that it is better not to get involved with him, are greatly mistaken. Experience shows that the majority of hooligans are weak-spirited, cowardly people. A hooligan is bold only as long as he is convinced that he can do what he wants with perfect impunity, only until he comes up against ooposition. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the law is always on the side of citizens who actively stem criminal encroachment.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decree on stepped-up responsibility for holliganism, actions of citizens aimed at putting an end to criminal encroachments and criminals are lawful and do not entail prosecution or any other action even if by them the criminal comes to harm.

KUNAYEV WRITES KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON NATIONALITIES

LD191417 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- "History has never known such a state that has done so much, within such a short period of time, for the all-round development of the nations and nationalities living in it," Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, writes in his article in the journal KOMMUNIST on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, which is to be observed towards the end of this year.

The decades that have passed since the foundation of the USSR, Kunayev says, have been a period of rapid social and economic growth of the country. The Soviet Union's share in the world's industrial output has increased from 1 percent in 1922 to 20 percent at present.

The Soviet Union has today enormous national wealth valued at 2.9 trillion roubles (exclusive of the cost of land and forests). In 1981 this country generated daily 3.6 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and produced 1.7 million tonnes of oil (including gas condensate), almost 1.3 billion cubic metres of natural gas, over 400,000 tonnes of steel and about 600 metal-cutting machine

The economies of all the Soviet republics have been growing dynamically in the close-knit family of peoples, the article says. It was stressed at the 26th Congress of the CPSU that since the early years of Soviet government our economic and social policies have been shaped in such a way as to raise as fast as possible the level of the former borderlands of Russia to that of central Russia. This task was successfully solved. At present every union and autonomous republics, territory or region has a modern industry, a growing agriculture, a high level of science and culture. Alongside the dynamic development of every union republic, economic gaps between them are being narrowed and closed.

Giants of power engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, coal, oil, chemical, light and food industries have sprung up in Kazakhstan and its territorial production complexes are being developed. At present the republic turns out during a week as much industrial output as it did throughout 1937. Lenin's dream about hundred-per cent electrification has come true. Electrification has become the basis for the rapid development of the national economy.

BREZHNEV SIGNS OBITUARY FOR MEDICAL SCIENTIST

LD161453 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- Aleksey Chernukh, an outstanding Soviet scientist and organizer of medical science, vice president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, director of the Institute of General Pathology and Pathological Physiology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, died suddenly at the age of 66.

The obituary signed by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders says that Aleksey Chernukh's research works have become a tangible contribution to the development of such areas of medical theory as regulation of the functions of organs by the nervous system and mechanisms of the progress of disease, rehabilitation and compensation for the disrupted functions. His works on inflammation and microcirculation have won general recognition in the Soviet Union and other countries.

CPSU CC REVIEWS WORK OF GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD192024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has considered the organizational and political work of party organizations in the Georgian SSR on preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It was noted that the Georgian Communist Party subordinates all organizational and political work of party, administrative and public organizations on preparations for the jubilee to mobilizing the working people for carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the plan for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

In recent years, approaching the solution of political, social and technological problems in a comprehensive manner has been increasingly affirmed in the republic. The militancy of party organizations has grown. The CPSU Central Committee decision points out that party administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations must continue to improve socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor and show more persistence so that the party course of giving priority to the intensive method of developing the economy should be embodied in the practical deeds of all labor collectives, and so that existing possibilities should be used more fully for further developing the republic's production forces.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of party committees and primary party organizations to the need for ensuring even greater urgency in ideological educational work, and for carrying out such work in close connection with the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum and with the peculiarities of the present international situation. Not only the quantity of the measures being implemented is important, but also their lofty ideological and political content, their educational effect.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed its firm conviction that the workers, kolkhoz workers and rural people of Georgia, under the leadership of the republic's Communist Party, a tried and tested CPSU detachment, will mark the USSR's 60th anniversary with new successes in fulfilling the pledges of the jubilee year and the 5-year plan as a whole and in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of communist construction.

ARTICLE EXAMINES 'RUSSIFICATION' OF LATVIA

LD200246 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Article printed in SPUTNIK magazine by Miervaldis Ramans, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic]

[Text] I will begin by quoting a specific example. In Soviet times an instrument-making plant has been built in Riga, the capital of the republic. Its capacity adequately fulfills the needs of Latvian machinebuilding. When a huge auto plant was going up on the Volga, in Russia, an urgent need for many additional devices of the type and class which were manufactured in Riga developed. The USSR's State Planning Committee in Moscow began to estimate where a plant able to turn out the appropriate products could be built within the shortest time and at the lowest cost. It was decided to open a branch of the Riga plant in the Latvian city of Jekabpils. Our Moscow fellow planners said the scheme would be facilitated by the know-how of the Latvian instrument makers and the system of production and transport communications developed in Latvia.

But we rejected the Moscow proposal, just as earlier we had refused to construct a chemical plant in Rezekne. Why? Because the republic has a fairly strained manpower situation and our population density is such that it is not feasible to attract labor from elsewhere in the Soviet Union. We said we did not want another large plant in Jekabpils for it would divert workers from other places which already had a labor shortage. As a result the project was shelved. Nothing can be built or closed down in the republic without our consent.

Skeptical individuals sometimes ask where are plans for Latvia framed, in Riga or in Moscow? But doesn't the very existence of the State Planning Commission of the Latvian Republic prove that the Latvians draw up their plans themselves? Of course, at present neither a small nor a large country can exist as an isolated entity. We plan on the basis of our own traditions, resources and potential. But we coordinate our programs with the plans and possibilities of other Soviet republics. It would be odd if we did not do so.

Occasionally Latvia is compared to Japan. Both lie at important sea routes and both have few natural resources. In order to provide our industry with raw materials and our workers with jobs we have to import everything we need ranging from oil to cotton. In the world market Latvia is known as an exporter of radio engineering equipment, machine tools, electric trains, buses, diesel generators. It is pertinent to recall that before 1940 Latvia was viewed in Western Europe in the main as a upply source of bacon, butter and flax.

We associate our growth among the modern industrial nations with the incorporation of Latvia into the Soviet Union on 5th August 1940. True, in less than a year the country fell victim to the aggression of Hitler's Germany and we had not had time to achieve much by then. But already in the first two post-war years, 1946 and 1947, R500 million worth of machines and materials and 172,000 tons of grain came to Latvia from other Soviet republics. Such a system enabled the republic to quickly eliminate unemployment, feed the population, build plants and plow the fields. The 20 years of bourgeois rule had made Latvia lag substantially behind neighboring Soviet republics industrially. Emergency measures were needed to bring it up to the level of the rest of the country. In the past war period Latvia recorded an accelerated rate of development. Living standards rose faster than in other parts of the Soviet Union. While the country's average industrial output in the past 35 years has grown 18 fold, in Latvia it has increased 40 fold. Such rapid development at the first stage naturally led to an extra influx of workers from neighboring republics.

In the West the process was immediately interpreted as a vicious dilution of the Latvian population, as Russification of Latvia. Frankly I don't know what led to such a conclusion -- far fetched propaganda or sheer ignorance. The influx of workers from other Soviet republics was stimulated by the Latvian Government itself, which wanted to achieve economic rehabilitation and development of the republic as fast as possible.

The natural process of reorientation of interest of the able-bodied population led to a movement of Latvian young men and women from the countryside to towns. Agricultural output kept growing, however, now there was a larger urban population to be fed. So our Western well-wishers reached another hair-raising conclusion: Russia is eating Latvia out of house and home. But this small republic, even if it so desired, is unable to feed Russia. The proportion of Latvian products on the common table of the Soviet Union scarcely exceeds 1 percent.

Incidentally, when bourgeois Latvia exported nearly all its bacon to Britain for some reason, nobody raised the slightest objection. We actually do supply nearby Leningrad with meat and dairy products, but in exchange we receive wheat from the Ukraine, rice from Haskiria, fruit and vegetables from the Transcaucasus. Latvia's textile factories could not operate without Uzbek cotton. For some reason statistical arguments do not seem to be equally convincing to everyone. Possibly people are too lazy to count.

Then I would suggest that whoever is upset about the destiny of the Latvian nation should make a simple experiment. Visit newsstands in any of our cities and towns and see what the Latvians are reading. Five minutes are enough to see that in the main they are reading Latvian publications. Latvian television broadcasts a 6-hour daily program of its own. Latvian radio broadcasts in Latvian in 3 channels, clocking a total of 28 hours a day. The films of the Riga studio, which annually releases up to 90 pictures, are shown on the republic's screens in Latvian with Russian subtitles. Of the republic's nine professional theatres only one is Russian.

What then does Russification consist in if we do not have either the Russian language or Russian customs imposed on us? I remember the consequences of the Germanization of Riga in some periods of our history. It (?reduced the) number of individuals who recognized Latvian as their native tongue and the Latvian periodicals had a negligible circulation. One could compare the results of at least two latest censuses. More and more citizens of the republic, not necessarily pure Latvians, name Latvian as their native tongue. It is the language of instruction in Latvia's secondary and higher educational institutions.

Of course, the whole postwar generation speakes excellent Russian. This is natural in a multilingual country in which Russian is recognized as the language of communication between the nations. It would be as unreasonable for a Soviet citizen not to speak Russian as it would be for a citizen of the United States not to speak English.

Seventy percent of the deputies to Latvia's Supreme Soviet, or parliament, are Latvians. The remaining 30 percent are members of other nationalities which live on our territory -- Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Lithuanians, Poles, Belorussians. In my opinion such arithmetic mirrors more than the present composition of Latvia's population. In it I see the healthy internationalism and practical lessons in which we take from the Russian people. We have no objection to such Russification.

R1 BILLION FOR SOCIAL SERVICES IN ARMENIA

LD200700 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Yerevan July 20 TASS -- The 1,000 million roubles, allocated by the state for social services in Armenia in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), a record for Soviet times, has enabled us strongly to increase aid for the disabled and pensioners, Ruben Glastyan said in a TASS interview.

The minister of social security of that Transcaucasian republic pointed out that minimum pensions for peasants would increase 50 per cent from January next. The building of several blocks of flats, specialised clinics and cultural centres for the disabled in war or labour and also for the blind and deaf-and-dumb has begun. A home for the disabled will go up in Yerevan and several sanatoria for them will be built in health resort zones of the republic.

GRISHIN SPEECH ON KAZAKHSTAN ANNIVERSARY

WA081211 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Text: "Speech of Comrade V. V. Grishin (Member of CC CPSU Politburo, First Secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee)" under the rubric "Ceremonial Session of the Kazakh CP CC and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Today the ancient yet young Kazakh land solemnly celebrates a great socio-political event -- the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of Kazakhstan with Russia and the conferral of the Order of Lenin on the republic. This is a joyous holiday of the Kazakh nation, of all fraternal nations of our great homeland; our common celebration. (Applause).

Allow me first of all to convey the most cordial greetings to the Kazakh nation and ardent wishes for new achievements and happiness to the leaders, party members, and all working people of the republic from the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (Prolonged applause)

In conveying the expressions of his profound respect for the industrious Kazakh nation, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed his firm conviction that Soviet Kazakhstan shall continue to accelerate steadily the pace of socio-economic and cultural development and confidently follow the Leninist path of communist construction. (Applause)

We all rejoice at the warm greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of the republic on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of Kazakhstan with Russia and the conferral of the Order of Lenin on the republic. (Prolonged applause)

The greetings praise highly the historic path of the Kazakh nation, its accomplishments in socialist and communist construction. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put it, Kazakhstan today is among the country's major granaries and at the same time a land of a mighty and varied industry. The great achievements of Kazakhstan include socialist internationalism in action, a convincing demonstration of the advantages of the socialist system of society and of the great vital strength of the Leninist nationalities policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause)

Allow me also, on behalf of Moscow's delegation to the ceremonies celebrating the notable anniversary to convey the cordial greetings of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, the Moscow Council of People's Deputies, and the party members and all working people of the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- the hero city of Moscow, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the association of Kazakhstan with Russia and the homeland's distinguished decoration, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of Kazakh SSR, and the republic's workers. (Prolonged applause)

Comrades! The glorious jubilee of the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of Kazakhstan with Russia is celebrated by the Soviet nation in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm inspired by the results of the May plenum of the CC CPSU. The profound and brilliant report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the plenum's decisions outline the scientifically substantiated long-range strategy of the party with regard to the solution of the most important social and economic problem -- the food problem. The point is that the nation's increased economic potential should be utilized to ensure as soon as possible a stable supply of all types of foodstuffs to the population and to markedly improve the structure of the nutrition of Soviet people.

The USSR Food Program for the period until 1990 drafted on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is a document of tremendous political significance. Every one of its provisions is permeated with the spirit of socialist humanism, with concern for man, for providing more favorable conditions for a broad and harmonious development of the individual.

The party views the implementation of the USSR Food Program as the central economic and political task for the present decade. This is a national, party-wide cause and the primary duty of all party, Soviet, and economic agencies, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, all workers of the agroindustrial complex, and every Soviet citizen.

As emphasized in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, "The Food Program means not only a radical turnabout in improving agriculture and the sectors linked to it. In its nature and scale it is called upon to ensure the progress of the entire national economy."

Inspired by the decisions of the May plenum of the party Central Committee, our country's workers wage with yet greater enthusiasm the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directives and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. There is a broadening of the socialist labor competition for fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 tasks and the plans for economic and social development during the 11th Five-Year Plan period. The recent 17th Congress of Trade Unions and 19th Congress of Lenin's Komsomol demonstrated clearly the determination of Soviet people to translate into reality the policies of our party.

It is deeply remarkable that the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of Kazakhstan with Russia is being celebrated on the glorious anniversary of our united multinational state [the USSR]. Born six decades ago of the will of the nations themselves, as a result of the voluntary union of Soviet republics, it has become the great socialist fatherland of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet land. The mighty and fraternal union of free republics has, in the course of the creation of the advanced socialist society, engendered the great brotherhood of working people, the feeling of belonging in one united family, and resulted in the unshakable Leninist friendship of the peoples of the USSR. (Applause)

To the Kazakh and Russian nations this union, this unshakable friendship, had its wellsprings in the 1730s when the process of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan in Russia had commenced. That was a turning point in the historic fate of the Kazakh people. United with Russia by indissoluble bonds of friendship with the Russian people, the Kazakh people acquired a reliable support in the struggle against bloody and devastating foreign intrusions and endless interfeudal wars which had caused it tremendous suffering and impeded its economic and spiritual development.

Incorporation into Russia contributed to the break-up of partriarchal-feudal customs, the awakening of productive forces, and the association of the Kazakh people with advanced Russian culture and progressive social thought. Of special importance in this connection was the spread of the ideas of Russian revolutionary democracy in Kazakhstan, which had a direct effect on the formation of the views of eminent Kazakh enlightenment figures -- Chokan Valikhanov, Ibray Altynsarin and Abay Kunanbayev.

The firm and inviolable friendship of the brother nations has survived the severe trials of centuries. Neither the colonialist policy of tsarism nor the endeavors of the bey ruling class and reactionary clergy to inflame national differences could interfere with the legitimate pattern of their rapprochement.

The opposition of Russia's working people to autocracy, when the Russian proletariat headed by Lenin's party led the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses, met with broad support in every region of the country, including Kazakhstan. Joint opposition by Russian and Kazakh working people to the oppression of tsarism and indigenous reaction led to the graduation, so to speak, from the first universities of international class struggle.

The sons of Kazakhstan marched in the same phalanx with their class brethren, under leadership of Lenin's party, to storm the Winter Palace, fight the fiery battles of the Civil War, and establish Soviet rule. History will forever preserve the names of the first revolutionaries-Bolsheviks Alibi Dzhangildin, Tokash Bokin, Uraz Dzhandosov, and Saken Seyfullin.

The assistance provided by the Russian working class to the working people of Kazakhstan played a decisive role in liberating the land from White Guards gangs and interventionists. The workers of Petrograd, Moscow, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, and other cities dispatched to the Eastern Front weapons, ammunition, uniforms, gear, industrial goods, and equipment. Carrying out their internationalist duty, the messengers of Lenin and the communist party V. V. Kuybyshev, M. V. Frunze, D. A. Furmanov, and V. I. Chapeyev bravely fought on Kazakh land against domestic and foreign counter-revolution.

The Great October Revolution was a radical turning point in the fate of all the nations and nationalities of our country. It smashed and destroyed the hated exploitative system of society, brought liberation from social and national oppression, and introduced the rule of the working people as well as public ownership of means of production and, by the same token, laid a firm foundation for the free development of all nations and nationalities, for their close unity and friendship.

Soon after the victory of Soviet rule, on the basis of a decree signed by V. I. Lenin and M. I. Kalinin, the Kazakh people acquired statehood for the first time in its history. Together with the other fraternal nations it made a worthy contribution to the creation and strengthening of the one multinational Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The historically arisen union of peoples of our country due to the victory of the Great October Revolution evolved under socialism into their unshakable unity, into an unprecedented social and multinational community and has become a great and unconquerable force, the embodiment of peace and progress. Thanks to the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the Communist party, the bonds of friendship among our peoples have been elevated to a qualitatively new height, omnilaterally developed, and imbued with a fundamentally new content.

This friendship manifested itself with special strength during the hard years of the Great Patriotic War. The Kazakh people has, together with all other peoples of our great homeland, made a substantial contribution to beating the enemy. The homeland was defended by 1,200,000 Kazakhstanis. Two-thirds of the republic's communists left for the front. The Kazakhstani divisions fought in guards division manner at Stalingrad, in the Battle of Kursk, in crossing the Dnepr, and in the Battle of Berlin. Five hundred Kazakhstan warriors were awarded the honorific of Hero of the Soviet Union, and four of them -- T. Ya. Begeldinov, L. I. Beda, I. F. Pavlov, and S. Luganskiy had received this great distinction twice. The heroes include the glorious daughters of the Kazakh nation, Aliya Moldagulova and Manshuk Mametova.

Glorious pages in the annals of the Great Patriotic War and the heroic defense of Moscow were inscribed by the 8th Guards Division of General I. V. Panfilov that had been formed in Kazakhstan. It was precisely in one of the trenches of that division, at the Dubosekovo Crossroads, that the slogan was sounded: "Russia is great but there can be no retreat -- Moscow is in the rear!"

The fruits of the great union of the peoples also are to be seen in the notable accomplishments of postwar construction. Soviet Kazakhstan is a shining result of the transforming power of socialism and Lenin's nationalities policy, of the ideas of friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR. Within the historically short period of its existence the republic has accomplished the transition from patriarchal-feudal relations to advanced socialism and covered a path equivalent to centuries.

Once a backward borderland of Tsarist Russia, in Soviet times Kazakhstan has, within the common family of fraternal peoples, attained heights of socio-economic and cultural progress and turned into a highly developed industrial-agrarian republic. It is now hard to believe that barely 60 years ago the economic life of this land was based on nomadic and semi-nomadic cattle raising.

The achievements of Kazakhstan in every sphere of economics and social life under Soviet rule have been truly huge. All Soviet people are rightly proud of them. A varied industry has been established and is successfully developing. By 1980 the volume of industrial output was 32 times as high as in 1940, and nearly double that of 1970. And this means that during the last decade yet another industrial Kazakhstan had arisen on the republic's territory.

Today the industrial face of the republic -- the land of space launchings -- is determined by ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and energy, coal, petroleum, and chemical industries. The world's first fast-neutron reactor is successfully operating in Kazakhstan. Machine building and metalworking are developing at a fast pace. Each year Kazakhstan's contribution to the unified national economic complex of this country is growing.

Increasing nationwide renown is being won by such new types of production in Kazakhstan as metallurgical equipment, tractors, bulldozers, excavators, rolled sheets and thin sections, alumina, plastics, and many others. Owing to the growing internationalization of its economic life, the economic bonds of the Kazakh SSR with the country's other fraternal republics are becoming stronger.

The new face of Kazakhstan is reflected with special force by the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, and Mangyshlak territorial production complexes whose establishment is due to the farsighted economic policies of the party. The unprecedented scale of the work being accomplished there by multi-ethnic work forces with the active participation of other union republics is yet another convincing proof of the tremendous force of the brotherhood of Soviet socialist nations. Thus, Kazakhstan's material production is being accomplished with the aid of co-production by 96 sectors in various other regions of the country. At the same time, Kazakhstan supplies its products to 74 economic sectors of other republics. It is this that is the unified national economic complex representing the material foundation of the fraternal friendship of the nations of our great homeland. (Applause)

Considerable accomplishments have been achieved by the working people of Kazakhstan in developing agricultural production and carrying out the party's modern agrarian policy. A special place in the history of Kazakhstan and the nation as a whole is occupied by the heroic Virgin Lands epic. The party's call for colonizing the Virgin Lands was responded to by thousands upon thousands of Soviet patroits. And, yielding to the heroic efforts of the entire country, the Virgin Lands began to produce grain. Every newly plowed hectare, every full ear of grain on Virgin Lands embodies the contribution of working people from all republics, of the entire Soviet nation. At the time the Virgin Lands had been the main economic-political front of the nation.

As on the fields of battle of the Great Patriotic War and in the heroic days of postwar reconstruction, the epic Virgin Lands era reflected the political and organizing talent of the brave fighter for the people's happiness Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. As always during every decisive turning point in the history of our homeland, Leonid Ilich was present at the forefront. Fulfilling the responsible task of the party to colonize the Virgin Lands, he headed Kazakhstan's party organization for a number of years. (Applause) The life of our remarkable Kazakhstan land and the needs and interests of its working people are close and well-known to him. We comprehend and sincerely share the special feelings and warmth with which the Kazak nation and the communists and working people of the republic link the name of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, so dear to us all. (Applause)

The years of activity of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Kazakhstan were a period of a radical turning point in the development of the republic's economy and culture. The party posed anew the question of utilizing the inexhaustible natural riches of Kazakhstan for the welfare of our homeland. A particularly great role was assigned to the republic in increasing the production of grain and animal-husbandry products. With this task, too, the communists and working people of Kazakhstan are coping successfully. (Applause)

The intense creative labor of Kazakhstan's agriculturists has made it possible to increase the mean annual -- over the 10th Five-Year Plan period -- gross grain harvest to 27,400,000 tons and to elevate the overall level of agricultural output. The Soviet

people, the entire country, are deeply grateful to the toilers of Kazakhstan's agriculture who in recent years -- even during the worst harvest years -- made a billion pood grain harvest the norm rather than the exception in the republic. (Applause)

The transforming strength of socialism, of Lenin's nationalities policy, and of the friendship and brotherhood of the nations of our country has been brightly reflected in the unprecedented rise in the level of popular education, science, and culture in all Soviet republics, including Kazakhstan. In a land where literacy before the revolution was present for only two percent of the population, now 81 percent of all working people occupied in the national economy have higher, secondary, and partial secondary education, and there now are about 9,000 schools, 236 secondary special educational institutions, 55 higher schools -- including two universities, the Academy of Sciences, and a ramified network of research institutions.

The leading works of art produced by the republic's multi-ethnic artists as well as by its creative collectives and individual artists are famous far beyond its confines. Many books by Kazakh writers are treasured by Soviet and foreign readers. The noble process of mutual enrichment and rapprochement of national cultures within the mainstream of a single Soviet culture is broadening and deepening. The great diversity of national art forms and styles in the cultures of the fraternal republics, including Kazakhstan, is leading to a steady development of international features of art.

The accomplishments of Kazakhstan's working people are primarily a result of the victory of socialism, of the unshakable friendship of peoples of the USSR, of the Leninist nationalities policy of the party.

They are a result of the consistent organizational and political activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee headed by the eminent political activist and statesman of the modern times Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (Tumultuous applause)

They are a result of the tremendous and fruitful activity of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and of its Central Committee headed by the talented organizer and authoritative leader, member of the CPSU CC Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev. (Prolonged applause)

The Communist Party of Kazakhstan is a militant and seasoned detachment of our Leninist party. It has a membership of more than 745,000 associated in more than 21,000 primary party organizations. Its members have gained considerable experience in organizational and political work with the masses and in managing economic and cultural construction. As in the years of revolutionary struggle and socialism-building, and as in the years of defense of the homeland and the colonization of the Virgin Lands, Kazakhstan's communists provide now too examples of heroism and self-sacrifice and are persistently and consistently struggling to translate into reality the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The communists of Kazakhstan display genuine internationalism and make a tremendous contribution to the economic and cultural life of the entire country, to the development of the friendship of Soviet nations. Everything that Kazakhstan is rich in and famous for today is the result of their united will, united efforts, and united action. (Applause).

Owing to its unshakable fidelity to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, as well as owing to its selfless service in the cause of the victory of socialism and communism, the republic party organization, which associates within its ranks the best sons and daughters of Kazakhstan, has gained tremendous authority and limitless trust among the masses. Communists always have been and remain the most reliable and consistent fighters for the interests of the working people and for its shining ideals.

The achievements of Soviet Kazakhstan are inseparably tied to the achievements of all the other fraternal republics. Within the friendly family of brother peoples the capital of our great homeland, Moscow, grows and develops. Under the leadership of the

city party organization the Muscovites toil successfully to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the five-year plan. All the economic sectors of Moscow have fulfilled ahead of schedule the 1981 plan and the plan for the first 5 months of the present year.

Within the collectives of the enterprises and organizations of our city the mass socialist labor competition for a worthy welcome of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR has been unfolded and counter plans as well as ambitious socialist pledges have been adopted for 1982 and the five-year plan period as a whole. The creative enthusiasm of the working people of the nation's capital is dictated by their deep concern for strengthening the economic might of our homeland, for the welfare of the entire Soviet people. Here manifests itself one of the principal features of our socialist way of life: the concern of each for the welfare of all, and the concern of all for the welfare of each.

To Muscovites fidelity to this principle and its undeviating implementation are of special importance. After all, Moscow is the capital of all union republics. As pointed out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, it is dear and close to all Soviet people. And sensing the interest, support, and love of all Soviet people for it, Moscow deeply cherishes this friendship and does everything to develop and strengthen it. (Applause)

During the current celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of Kazakhstan with Russia, Soviet people are ascertaining at first hand the strength and firmness of the friendship of the nations of the Soviet Union, the unshakability of their unity and solidarity around their own party of communists. The great Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the acknowledged vanguard of our nation. It is the organizing and mobilizing force in the struggle for the broad flowering of the economy and culture of our state and for improving the welfare of working people. The party's leaders and its indefatigable energy and the huge amount of work it is accomplishing vouchsafe the future victories of communism. Our nation deeply believes in its own party and boldly follows it on the path of progress and creative work. (Applause)

With great enthusiasm the working people of our country are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Soviet people are inspired by the prospects for the further development of the country's economy and culture and growth of national welfare. The implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the November (1981) and May (1982) plenums of the CC CPSU, and the directives and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, has become the principal nature of the labor, political, and social activity of all working people in our socialist homeland.

An outstanding role in developing and implementing the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state for nearly 20 years now belongs to the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The prodigious amount of work being done by Leonid Ilich to promote the broad progress of the Soviet society, to foster solidarity among the countries of the socialist community and within the world communist and worker movement, and to strengthen peace, has produced for him deep respect among the Soviet people as well as recognition by the entire progressive mankind and a high authority on the international arena.

Comrades! The pace of our progress on the path of communist construction largely depends on the international situation. So that our creative plans may be translated into reality, as L. Brezhnev declared at the May plenum of the CC CPSU, we must preserve peace.

Imperialist and reactionary forces, and primarily American imperialism, strive to discard detente and intensify the arms race and are readying increasingly more dangerous weapons for the mass annihilation of mankind that menace civilization with death. Under the cover of the fuss it is making about "the Soviet military threat," the United States is working with cynical openness to undermine the existing military-strategic equilibrium and assure for itself military superiority over the USSR.

But now the mighty socialist community exists and dozens of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America actively oppose imperialism. Now that the public antiwar movement has widely grown on all continents, such a policy is doomed to failure.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries oppose the war hysteria and the feverish arms race launched by the imperialists by waging a fundamental and consistent struggle to eliminate the menace of war, for peace, for the promotion of detente and disarmament. The entire activity of our party and of its Central Committee and the CPSU CC Politburo and the Soviet state on the international arena is devoted to accomplishing this goal. The Program for Peace in the 1980s adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress also is directed toward achieving this goal.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions and the 19th Komsomol Congress in Tashkent gave an explicit and principled response of the Soviet Union to the demagogic "programs" of the leaders of the United States. He offered a large number of new initiatives which develop and enrich our Program for Peace. The entire world receives yet another convincing proof as to who genuinely desires peace and strives to halt the dangerous process of building more means of mass annihilation, and who is preventing it. The proposals of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev serve the noble purpose of saving mankind from the danger of nuclear war. The indefatigable struggle of our party, the Soviet nation, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to defend the peace and happiness of mankind strengthens the faith that the cause of peace and progress will win. (Applause)

The Soviet people unanimously approves and supports the wise domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the persistent and purposeful activities of the party Central Committee, the CC Politburo, and personally Comrade L.I.Brezhnev to further strengthen the economic and defense might of our state, improve national welfare, and preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world.

Comrades! The peoples of the Kazakh SSR and all the other union republics are celebrating a remarkable jubilee -- the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of Kazakhstan with Russia and the conferral of the Order of Lenin upon the Kazakh SSR, with ardent feelings of pride in belonging to our united and great socialist homeland. (Applause) They are strengthening in all ways the alliance of the nations of the USSR, and the bonds linking them into a united fraternal family on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism are getting stronger, and they endeavor to welcome the 60th anniversary of our multinational state with new great accomplishments. The socialist labor competition under the slogan "Donate 60 shock-work weeks to the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR!" has become truly nationwide. In our republic alone, more than 350,000 production pace-setters, about 19,000 brigades, and 650 enterprises and organizations pledged themselves to fulfill the plan for the first two years of the five-year plan on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in honor of the jubilee of the USSR and the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of Kazakhstan with Russia. The growth of the political and labor activity of all the nations of our country guarantees that the vital force of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU will continue to win more and more historic victories. (Applause)

There can be no doubt that the working people of Kazakhstan, under the leadership of the republic party organization, will fulfill with honor the tasks facing them and implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May plenum of the party Central Committee, and that they will mark the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR with new accomplishments in every sector of communist construction. (Prolonged applause)

Dear comrades! I am extremely gratified and honored to discharge the assignment by the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to confer the outstanding decoration of the homeland upon the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Allow me to proclaim the ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "In acknowledgement of the achievements of the Kazakh nation in economic and cultural construction, and to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the voluntary association of

Kazakhstan with Russia, the Order of Lenin is to be conferred upon the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic." (Prolonged applause)

Allow me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, yet again to cordially greet the participants in this solemn session as well as all working people of the Kazakh SSR, congratulate them on receiving this outstanding decoration, and wish the republic's communists and working people happiness and new major accomplishments in the struggle to implement the policies of the CPSU and further promote the flowering of Soviet Kazakhstan and our great socialist homeland. (Prolonged applause)

UKRAINIAN MINISTER DISMISSED FOR 'SHORTCOMINGS'

AU090914 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Petr Fedorovich Shpak of his duties as Ukrainian SSR minister of geology for serious shortcomings in his work.

NEW UKRAINIAN STATE SECURITY CHIEF NAMED

WA200820 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 5 June 1982 publishes on page 1 a decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium naming Stepan Nesterovich Mukha chairman of the Ukrainian Committee of State Security.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS TASHKENT AWARDS CEREMONY

LD170540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Order of Friendship of Peoples has been awarded to the SHARK YULDUZE journal, organ of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan. The award was given out at a meeting in Tashkent by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

ALIYEV ATTENDS PARTY FOR ORCHESTRA IN BAKU

LD170116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A festive evening devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan State Symphony Orchestra took place in Baku today. The participants were addressed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

Addresses Republic Conference

LD191554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] Efficiency in industry and construction has been the theme of a republican conference in Baku. "The conference was addressed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan."

PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO FOOD PROGRAM

OW190527 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee today of Central Committee secretaries of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms of the party, and of those in charge of a number of ministries and departments, industrial enterprises and projects. Under consideration were questions of speeding up the construction and entry into service of industrial enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant-protection devices, microbiological products and raw materials for them, in the light of the requirements stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A report on these questions was given by Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The participants noted that the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program requires the further mechanization of agriculture, and the fuller provision of mineral fertilizers and other chemical products to agriculture. In the current 5-year plan, output of mineral fertilizers is to be increased by one and a half times and that of fodder additives by almost twofold.

Substantial shortcomings in this work were noted at the meeting. The heads of ministries and departments, as well as a number of local party committees, were subjected to serious criticism for not giving due attention to the construction of projects for the mineral fertilizer and microbiological industries and for not creating conditions for the rapid introduction into operation and mastering of new projects. In this connection, the Construction and Machine Building Ministries were obliged to provide construction projects with the necessary manpower and materials, machinery and sets of equipment as soon as possible.

Deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments and responsible workers of the USSR Council of Ministers participated in the work of the meeting.

RAIL LINE CONSTRUCTION AIDS COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT

LD150840 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Leonidov writes:

The construction of the Baykal-Amur trunk railway line (BAM) facilitated the economic development of the Chegdomyn coal deposit, one of the biggest in the Soviet far east. It was prospected three decades ago but the lack of reliable transport facilities retarded the exploitation of the deposit in the basin of the Urgal taiga river.

The new railway line which closely approached Chegdomyn, stimulated the construction of the mine which before the end of this year will produce 1.5 million tons of fuel. The development of the enterprise will be continued and its capacity will be doubled within five years. Trainloads of coal will be hauled from there to BAM settlements, to Sakhalin, Kamchatka and other regions.

Chegdomyn coal contains from 6,500 to 7,000 calories per kilogramme: This is the highest figure for the Far East. The reserves of the deposit are 2,000 million tons. If one speaks of the Urals Basin as a whole, this figure must be increased several times.

Production conditions are here close to ideal -- rich seams lie at a depth of but 150-200 metres. For comparison it can be said that the renowned Donets Basin in the Ukraine has its seams at a depth of one and a half kilometre. The small mountain pressure and the absence of methane, the formidable enemy of miners, make the deposit very promising. The construction of seven new pits has already been planned.

KIRILENKO ASKS GREATER EFFORT FROM AUTO WORKERS

PM140927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Ministry Collegium Discussion"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry Collegium held on 6 July discussed questions connected with fulfilling the instructions and recommendations of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, set out in the report to the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum, the plenum decisions and the tasks arising from the Food Program.

The report by Minister V.N. Polyakov and the speeches by leaders of sector associations and enterprises noted that the automotive industry workers are fully resolved to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the party's plans for the further development of agriculture and for increasing the people's prosperity.

The collegium session was addressed by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who called on vehicle builders to strive persistently to improve the equipment supplied to agriculture, to satisfy kolkhoz and sovkhoz demand for spare parts more fully and to launch broader socialist competition for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum decisions. He expressed confidence that the communists and all working people of the automotive industry will fulfill with honor the tasks arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum decisions.

The collegium approved a sector plan for technical and organizational measures.

Participating in the collegium's work were V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's machine building department, N.N. Slyunkov, deputy chief of the USSR Gosplan, and other executive personnel.

ALL-UNION SEMINAR ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

PM141431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Special correspondent's report: "Goods for the People"]

[Text] Sverdlovsk, 7 Jul -- An all-union seminar has opened here to study the practice of party organizations and labor collectives in increasing the production, extending the range and improving the quality of consumer goods. Taking part are leaders of a number of ministries, secretaries and chiefs of sections of union republic communist party central committees and of CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, directors and party organization secretaries of enterprises and associations, USSR Gosplan executives and Soviet and trade union workers.

The seminar was opened by Ye.Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organization's work section. F.I. Mochalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's light and food industry department, then spoke. Reports were heard from B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Sverdlovskiy party Obkom, and L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow party Gorkom.

Taking part in the seminar are V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's planning and finance organs department.

CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES

PM151153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Vasiliy Parfenov article under the rubric "An Economist's Opinion": "Only to the Point"]

[Text] An employee of the editorial board was recently inquiring into the work of a number of industrial enterprises.

He telephoned the directors of 15 major enterprises and associations in various republics. But in the course of the day he only managed to talk on the telephone with the leaders of five enterprises. The others were not at their place of work -- they were at various conferences.

What is a business conference? It is a collective discussion of a question in order to adopt a comprehensively substantiated decision. Yes, at times only the collective wisdom of specialists who are experts in a problem makes it possible to elaborate the best methods of solving it. All the same, the economic leader has considerably more tasks which he must resolve himself.

Here is what V.I. Lenin said on this question: "The collective discussion and resolution of all management questions in Soviet institutions must be combined with the most specific RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF EACH PERSON...FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF CERTAIN clearly and unambiguously designed tasks and PRACTICAL operations". [capitalized elements printed in boldface]

When a decision on a question is adopted by many specialists simultaneously, the "prime cost" of this decision is higher, the more people take part in the conference. This means that a session involving many people is one of the most costly forms of official activity. That is why experienced administrators invite the minimum number of people to conferences, reduce the length of sessions and accustom the participants to speak briefly, clearly and only to the point.

Useful experience in the businesslike running of conferences has been accumulated, for instance, in the Rybinsk engine building association. Here there are well-thought-out plans for conferences for each month and the sessions are held efficiently, at a strictly appointed time. At the same time there are cases where some leaders choose endless sessions as the main method of production management.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted that it is not the number and length of sessions, but their efficient political orientation, businesslike approach and practical results which are the criteria by which people's work must be assessed.

Evidently precisely this approach to the task must become the rule in work.

BRIEFS

KOMI OIL DEPOSIT -- Geologists in the Komi ASSR have discovered a new oil deposit. An oil gusher has been obtained from an exploratory borehole 1,130 meters deep. Although the deposit is not a major one, it will be advantageous to exploit because it is near an oil pipeline, a power line, excellent roads and populated settlements. This means that very little extra capital investment is needed. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82 LD]

OIL EXTRACTION METHODS -- Moscow July 15 TASS -- The output of oil extracted by means of thermal and physical-chemical methods is dynamically growing in the Soviet Union. During the first six months of 1982 it grew 17 per cent compared with the same period last year. Methods of increasing oil yield are employed in the first place in the heavy oil fields in Kazakhstan, the Autonomous Komi Republic, on Sakhalin Island and in western Siberia. In Sakhalin, for example, already today 10 per cent of the whole oil output is due to the use of thermal methods. In the old oil-producing areas of the USSR -- Bashkiria, Azerbaijan and Tataria -- the use of new methods, in the opinion of experts, will reduce the rate of the drop in yield at some oil fields. Soviet oilmen use today 18 methods of increasing the rate of oil yield. In that area the USSR cooperates with 17 firms in 11 Western countries. Joint research is carried out to create new effective and sufficiently cheap chemical substances capable of increasing the yield of oil fields. A scientific-technical programme for increasing the yield of oil has been drawn up and is being implemented in the Soviet Union. According to estimates of experts, even a one per cent increase in the rate of oil yield in the Soviet Union is tantamount to tapping several new oil fields. The new methods will be tested on a large scale at more than 100 oil fields of the USSR. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 15 Jul 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-19 JULY REPORTED

LD200156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 14-19 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 July

Southern Kazakhstan has harvested 500,000 hectares of cereal crops. Mass harvesting has started in the Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts where, as in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts, the crops are undersized. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in the steppes of Stavropolskiy Kray have harvested 1 million hectares of cereal crops in windrows. (1100 GMT)

15 July

Trucks have delivered 100,000 tons of grain to elevators in the Kuban so far. Krasnodarskiy Kray has promised to hand over 4.25 million tons of grain this year. (0400 GMT)

Sown and natural grasses have been reaped on 500,000 hectares in Omskaya Oblast so far. This is 1/3 of the planned total. (0400 GMT)

The collectives and sovkhozes of Altayskiy Kray have stockpiled 1 million tons of coarse fodder to date. This is 1/3 of the plan. In view of the arid weather, machine operators are striving to stockpile as much fodder as possible with high nutritive qualities. (0600 GMT)

Aerial spraying of grain crops has been completed in the Tuvinskaya ASSR. The prospects for the republic's harvest are fair, especially on irrigated land. Fodder procurement is in progress at the moment. The overhaul of harvesting equipment is nearing completion. (0600 GMT)

In the Karaganda area, land that is no longer needed by industry is being returned to agriculture. During the next few years some 2,000 hectares will be handed over for reclultivation, of which about 550 hectares will be handed over this year. (1100 GMT)

Harvests of winter crops has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast. There are 4.5 million hectares to be harvested. (1750 GMT)

16 July

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports that harvesting has begun in bad weather conditions in the southern regions of Russia. Rain, and in places hail, has flattened and twisted the grain. In the North Caucasus Region about 2 million hectares of grain have been cut. (0001 GMT)

Grain has been reaped on 500,000 hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast. Half of the rayons have already started threshing the swaths. Some fields are producing yields of up to 50 quintals of winter wheat. Farmers are countering bad weather with good organization by moving equipment around. (0600 GMT)

Machine operators in the southern rayons of Tadzhikistan have begun their fourth cutting of hay, the main forage crop. The republic's CSA told our correspondent that 500,000 tons of haylage have been stockpiled already. This is slightly over the year's target. About 900,000 tons of coarse fodder have also been stockpiled. Farms are making up for losses caused by this year's drought by increasing the return from irrigated land. (0600 GMT)

Farms in Dagestan have fulfilled the year's target for stockpiling haylage; over 250,000 tons have been stored. Laying-in of fodder is continuing. Most farms have begun a third cutting of hay. (0600 GMT)

In Odesskaya Oblast all 26 rayons are harvesting grain in spite of rain and strong winds; over 200,000 tons have been delivered to elevators. (0630 GMT)

In the Ukraine, 17 oblasts are harvesting grain crops. Winter wheat harvesting has begun in southern Tataria. Harvesting of corn for silage has begun in Tadzhikistan. (0630 GMT)

Harvesting has started in the central oblasts of the Ukraine with a daily rate of 100,000 hectares. Most Ukrainian farms are now harvesting and 1 million tons of grain have reached the threshing floors and elevators. (1000 GMT)

In Zaporozhskaya Oblast the first thousand tons of grain of the new harvest have reached the procurement points. Selected wheat is being dispatched for the state by farmers of Priazovskiy, Akimovskiy, Orekhovskiy, Melitopolskiy, Berdyanskiy and other rayons. Harvest of grain in the oblast is being carried out under difficult conditions due to rain. (1100 GMT)

In Penzenskaya Oblast harvest of greens is being conducted at a fast rate by machine operators. There are 600 collectives at work on the payment-for-work-accomplished system. Fodder production this year in the oblast has obtained independent industry status. Land area under fodder crops has been extended and the area of irrigated land has been significantly extended. (1100 GMT)

Winter grain harvest progress in Saratovskaya Oblast shows 800,000 hectares sown to winter crops. (1800 GMT)

17 July

Forage crops are being sown again in Uzbekistan. In autumn these fields will yield an additional 60 quintals of grain and 400 quintals of green fodder. (0400 GMT)

Farms in Cherkasskaya Oblast are speeding up the harvest of peas so as to release equipment for the harvest of grain crops. The grain harvest has already started. Many areas of wheat--where a good crop of grain has been grown -- have been flattened by torrential rains and wind squalls. (0600 GMT)

Coastal rayons of Dagestan have started sale of grain to the state. Farms of Kizlyarskiy and Khasavyurtovskiy Rayons have produced a rich harvest of barley and wheat, obtaining up to 40 quintals per hectare. (0800 GMT)

18 July

The fourth cutting of hay has begun in southern areas of Tadzhikistan. This is the main forage crop. In Kurgan-Tyubskaya Oblast it provides six or seven crops during the season. According to the republic's CSA, over 500,000 tons of haylage has already been procured. This is slightly more than the target for the year. About 900,000 tons of coarse fodder has been procured. (0000 GMT)

Most oblasts in the Ukraine are harvesting crops. Conditions are difficult. A considerable quantity of the grain has been flattened. Rains are frequent, but the rate of work is increasing. (0400 GMT)

Unusually hot weather that has settled over the steppes of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast east of the Volga has obliged fodder procurement workers to speed up their work so that fodder crops which have been reaped do not dry out too much. Grasses have been gathered in from 200,000 hectares, half the total area. (0400 GMT)

Lithuanian farms have completed the harvest of grasses. The first cutting has provided 3/4 of the year's requirement for first-class hay. The target for haylage procurement has also been met. About 200,000 tons of vitamin grass meal and chopped straw have been produced. This is much more than last year. The farmers intend to obtain two more grass harvests. (0600 GMT)

Khabarovsk farmers have prefulfilled their pledge for procuring hay for public-sector livestock breeding. More than 43,000 tons have been stocked. (2005 GMT)

The harvest is in full swing in the majority of oblasts in the Ukraine. It is taking place under difficult conditions. As a result of frequent rainfall, a good deal of the grain is flat; however, the rate of work is building up. Grain and other crops have already been cut on an area exceeding 1.5 million hectares. (2130 GMT)

19 July

Don farms have dispatched 100,000 tons of grain to collection points: Almost 1/3 of the grain has been harvested here. (1950 GMT)

More than half the entire area allotted to grain has now been cut in the North Caucasus area according to the latest data from the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture. In Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, cereal crops are being stacked in windrows and less than 1/3 of this work remains to be done. Many farms in eastern Stavropolskiy Kray are delivering grain above plan. Soil is being prepared for winter sowing: This has been done so far on 300,000 hectares. Sowing of winter crops will begin in the north of this zone at the end of August. (1800 GMT)

Mass harvesting of early grain and pulse crops has begun in Kharkovskaya Oblast, where over 5,000 combine harvesters and 3,500 windrowers are being used. It is intended to complete the process in 10-12 working days. So far, grain from over 30,000 hectares has been laid in windrows. (1800 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on almost 2/3 of the fields in Rostovskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Farms in southern Turkmenia have started harvesting corn for silage. At the same time, corn sowing is continuing in the republic on fields where winter crops have been harvested. (1100 GMT)

Sunny, hot weather has begun in Ryazan, which has speeded up the haymaking. To date sown and natural grasses have been cut on an area of 250,00 hectares. The farmers have already laid in 175,000 tons of hay for fodder for the winter. Laying of silage is underway. Over 1/3 of the plan for the production of vitaminized grass meal has been fulfilled. (1100 GMT)

The flow of Stavropol grain is growing. Specialists are working out timetables so that vehicles with grain do not have to wait in queues, and so that the supply of vehicles corresponds to the pace of the harvest. At all big grain reception points of Stavropolskiy Kray, centers have been set up for regulating the supply of grain. (1300 GMT)

Winter crops have been harvested on an area of 200,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast. (0800 GMT)

KIRGIZ SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD161732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] A session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet opened in Frunze today. It discussed the tasks of the republic's soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum. It was pointed out in the report by Deputy Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches that the standard of development of agriculture in the republic makes it possible to secure a steady increase in the output of agricultural and livestock products. The Food Program stipulates that over the 5-year plan period, the output of grain will be increased to 1.6 million tons and that of meat to 170,000 tons. In order to achieve this, the deputies have many problems to solve.

ARMENIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

GF181648 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 4 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The spring sowing work has been fully completed in the republic. In many districts work was highly organized. According to the figures of the Armenian SSR Central Statistic Administration, spring sowing has been done on 192,300 hectares.

This figure is 1,841 hectares more than that of last year and exceeds the scheduled plan by 8,400 hectares. More grain, potatoes, vegetables, grass, fodder, silage, and lucerne have been cultivated. In order to improve the fodder production, lucerne sowing work has been done over 11,000 hectares. Wild herbs have been chemically removed from 30,000 hectares of agricultural land.

A total of 12,000 hectares of land has been allocated for vegetable production. This figure is 200 hectares more than last year.

The plans for sowing tomatoes, cucumber, beetroot, onion, pepper, eggplant, okra, squash, and peas have been carried out. There have been some defects however during the execution of the spring sowing plan. Despite the fact that potatoe sowing was generally overfulfilled, the Aniyishiy Rayon and the Koris and Ichevan districts have sowed 46 hectares less. The vegetable sowing plan of the republic has been fulfilled on 3,281 hectares; however, Ararat district has underfulfilled the plan by 200 hectares. It has not maintained the vegetable varieties.

The watermelon sowing plan has been fulfilled in Ararat district by 84.4 percent, in Echmiadzin district by 80.2 percent and in Artashat district by 96.4 percent.

According to the figures of the Ministry of Procurement, 3,240 tons of new potatoes, 5,200 tons of cabbage, 3,700 tons of fruit, 4,400 tons of greenhouse tomatoes and cucumbers, and 2,300 tons of beets have been stored to date.

The rural workers of the republic are completing the transport of their produce to the big towns. Over 7,000 tons of potatoes are being sent to Moscow and Leningrad.

A total of 500 trade centers will deal with the vegetable sales this year, which is 20 trade centers more than last year. The renovation of the cold stores has started. They will be ready on 1 August to receive the new crop.

More than 250,000 tons of fruit, vegetables, grapes and potatoes will be sold at the republic's industrial centers this year. This figure is 12,000 tons more than last year. A total of 8,500 tons will be allocated to Yerevan city.